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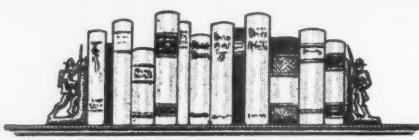
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1624 H Street, N. W.

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Organized November 9, 1885

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The Chief of Cavalry
extends to the
Officers and Enlisted Men
of the
Cavalry
the season's greetings
and
his best wishes
for the
Ensuing Year

56th Cavalry Brigade Field Maneuvers, 1932

By Lieutenant Colonel Palmer Swift, Cavalry

I. Nature of the Maneuvers

The employment of the Brigade on a counter-reconnaissance mission; necessitating rapid night marches, difficult bivouacs, prolonged outpost and patrol duty, and supply at night of troops in bivouacs inaccessible to wheeled transportation.

II. The Maneuver Area

The maneuvers were held in an area 20 miles long by 15 miles in width. The Brazos River follows a circuitous route from the northwest corner diagonally across the area to its southeast corner. An idea of the roughness of the country can be gained from the fact that the river travels 81 miles in covering this distance of 25.

There are but three bridges along this 81 miles of river. Elsewhere the approaches to the river are not practicable for wheeled transportation.

The only available trails frequently passed between large boulders, through narrow crevices, or along ravines; and in consequence, were impassable for anything wider than a horse with pack.

III. The Tactical Exercises

1. Seizure by each squadron of a bridge or ford on the assumed International boundary; troop movements and bivouacs to be completely concealed from aerial observation.

2. Stationary counter-reconnaissance screen to be established during daylight without being detected from the air.

3. Extension of screen fifteen miles into hostile territory; troop movements and bivouacs to be completely concealed from aerial observation.

4. Concentration by the Brigade under cover of darkness to defend a river crossing.

5. Delaying action from successive delaying positions.



"...approaches to the river are not practicable for wheeled transportation."

This picture was taken of the only trail to one of the fords.

IV. The Enemy

The enemy was a fictitious Cavalry Division represented by flags. A distinctive flag for each organization in a Cavalry Division was carried by a mounted trooper.

One of the Instructors commanded the represented enemy. The four Sergeant-Instructors were his subordinate commanders.

The maneuver was free for each side.

The only restriction placed upon the commander of the represented force was that the rates of marches, distances covered, frontages and road spaces be in strict accordance with the "Reference Data" published by the Command and General Staff School. The efficient handling of the represented force by the Instructor and Sergeant-Instructors made the problems very interesting.

V. Preliminary Training

1. MARTIAL LAW:

On seven occasions since June, 1919, lawlessness and disorder have made Martial Law imperative in parts of Texas. On all these occasions the Brigade Commander with a portion of his command has been called into military service of the State. In 1931 the entire Brigade was sent to the east Texas oil field to administer Martial Law.

Each of these situations was different from the others, but all of them served as valuable training for the Brigade.

2. FEW UNTRAINED MEN:

At Galveston in 1920, law and order were re-established after four months of Martial Law. The citizens of Galveston presented a silver loving cup, bearing the inscription:

"An Unpleasant Duty, Well Performed."



"The Brazos River...across the area...travels 81 miles in covering...25."

That cup is the main competitive prize in the Brigade. Competition for it starts at the end of each field training period and lasts until the end of the next maneuvers.

"No Troop which finds it necessary to bring recruits to summer field training is considered in the competition."

Because of this restriction competition for the Trophy develops efficient combat organizations with few recruits; and in most organizations with no recruits at maneuvers.

3. MAP PROBLEMS:

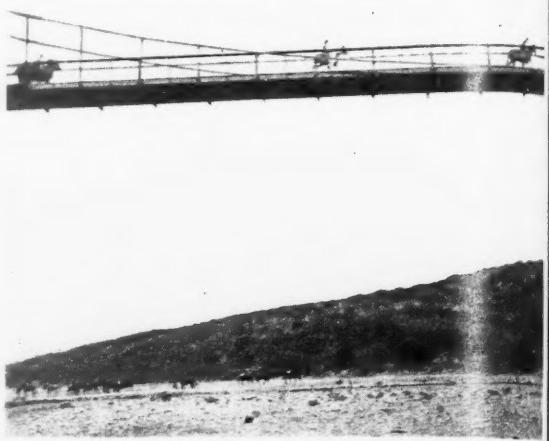
Several months before the field training period, Brigade and Regimental Staffs solved map problems on maps of the maneuver area. The problems were identical with the tactical exercises held during these maneuvers. These latter, however, were against a represented enemy; necessitating initiative on the part of commanders.

4. TROOPS HARDENED:

Troops were hardened for field service by marches, bivouacs and field exercises at home stations and during the first ten days of the field training period.



"...through narrow crevices....impassable for anything wider than a horse with pack."



"....a bridge....on the assumed International boundary," bearing its maximum load.

Prior to the maneuvers the Brigade Commander informed Regimental Commanders that the nature of the maneuvers would necessitate:

- a. Marching at night on trails and across country at the rate of 6 miles per hour.
- b. Bivouacking by squads widely dispersed.
- c. Discarding tents, bedding rolls, and picket lines.
- d. Relying upon pack animals for supply.
- e. Intensive training in the foregoing before maneuvers.

VI. Conduct of the Maneuvers

1. MARCHES:

For the purpose of maintaining interest in the maneuvers and conserving the physical endurance of personnel and animals, orders directed that bivouacs be reached by 10:45 P. M., each night.

The country is so rough that organizations could not adhere to prearranged march tables. All bivouacs, however, were reached by 10:45 P. M. by:

1. Trotting at the rate of 9 to 10 miles an hour.
2. Trotting periods from 5 to 7 minutes long.
3. Walking periods from 2 to 4 minutes long.
4. Resting for the last 10 minutes in each hour.
5. Leading into the halt.

Distances were covered at the rate of from 6.25 to 7 miles per hour; and without fatigue to animals.

All but two of the marches were made after dark. The two exceptions were 20 and 22 miles respectively. Several miles of each were through cactus, thorns and loose stones, over which 3 miles per hour was the maximum at night; in consequence it was necessary to start an hour before dark. In these instances the two squadrons, by use of cover and infiltration, reached previously designated assembly points without being observed from the air. From assembly points they marched to bivouacs under cover of darkness. Rim-rock, boulders, cactus, thorn covered brush, loose stones, etc. taxed the cleverness of squad leaders at night.

2. BIVOUACS:

In bivouac the troops were so disposed as to secure a maximum of rest while meeting the demands of security against ground and air attack. No picket lines were used and no tents were pitched. Squads bivouacked under the direction of their squad leaders. The horses in a squad were secured to a rope tied around the trunk of a large tree; and the men slept in the immediate vicinity. Where a squad area contained no large tree each trooper tied his horse to a small tree or bush of sufficient size to conceal himself and mount. Squads were supervised by their respective platoon leaders, platoons by Troop commanders, etc., so as to maintain integrity of units and the chain of command.

Troops required but few minutes to go quietly into bivouac for the night and were also enabled at dawn to saddle without confusion and move out on a few minutes' notice.

Well trained air observers flying as low as 300 feet failed to locate more than 15% of the troops; and most of the squadron bivouacs were never discovered.

3. WATERING ANIMALS:

Water for animals was available only in small water holes and in the mountainous rugged country where the banks of streams are too precipitous to ride into. The Brazos River was in flood and dangerous because of quick-sand.

The Troop picket lines and standards for same were not taken on maneuvers. This made available a pack for other use. Each Troop used this pack to carry a collapsible canvas water tank and one canvas bucket per squad. The troops were thus enabled to water at a number of places at the same time and at small water holes without roiling the water. Watering was also a simple matter at points along the river inaccessible because of precipitous banks or the presence of quicksand.

4. DRINKING WATER:

Drinking water was scarce and its transportation by wheeled vehicles impossible in many places.

Each organization constructed a rack to contain four ten gallon containers; two of which were carried



"...field desk...on one side of a pack...typewriter and stool fold inside the chest."

on each side of a Phillips pack. The means thus provided enabled each organization to have an adequate supply of drinking water and convinced the command that a desert water bag would be indispensable for operations in desert country and should be authorized troop equipment, available where necessary.

5. SUPPLY:

All supply was after midnight and by pack animals to bivouacs. No forced ration was used; on the contrary, supply officers were reminded that the better the men fed the more interested they would be in the maneuvers. The supply officers took pride in complying with every request from troops; even to the extent of supplying ice, fresh beef and fresh bread under very difficult conditions.

6. FIELD DESK PACK ANIMAL:

A very satisfactory field desk was carried as a load on one side of a pack. A portable typewriter and stool fold inside the chest.

7. DYEING OF WHITE HORSES:

In order to render them less conspicuous from the air, all white horses were dyed. Several means were used; but the only satisfactory method was too expensive to be advocated.

8. DROPPED MESSAGES:

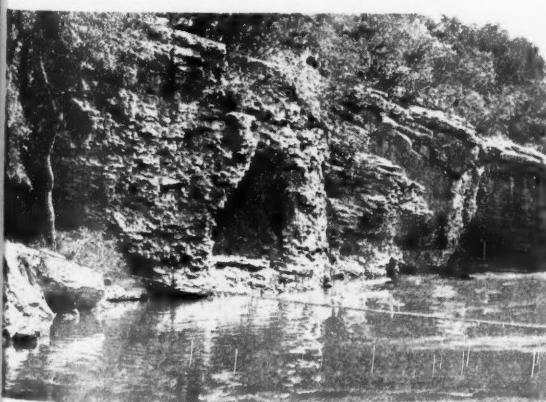
In order that the friendly plane should not disclose the locations of the various headquarters, messages from airplanes to Brigade and Regimental commanders were dropped in fields at least one-half mile from their respective command posts, and picked up by mounted messengers.

9. INITIATIVE:

The initiative displayed in the Brigade deserves recognition.

a. ARMORED CARS:

Denied the Armored Cars of the Regular service, one



"...canvas water tank...enabled troops to water at points inaccessible because of precipitous banks."

officer, (Captain John B. Dunlap, M.G. Troop, 112th Cavalry), at his own expense, built an Armored Car; which in some respects is an improvement on our Regular service cars. The car, built on a Willys Knight chassis, functioned perfectly throughout the maneuvers; and made a speed of 70 miles per hour enroute to camp. Two more of these cars are being constructed by the Brigade, but with the following changes, as recommended by the Commanding General,

1st Cavalry Division:

- (1) Cutting wheel protection to hub line.
- (2) Putting 4-inch channel iron bumpers front and rear.
- (3) Putting 6-inch channel iron detachable running boards from front to rear fenders.
- (4) Lowering gun into turret.
- (5) Installing motorcycle seat to rotate with turret in rear compartment.
- (6) Increase in size of turret to full width of body.

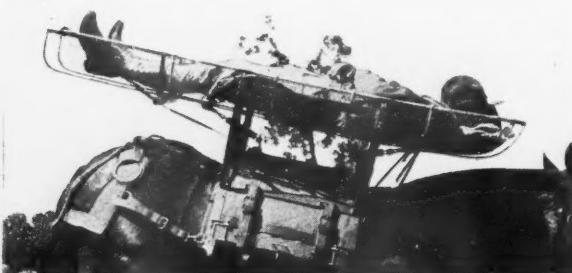
b. EVACUATION OF CASUALTIES:

Organizations operated in some cases from 5 to 10 miles from the nearest point to which wheeled transportation could approach.

Major H. L. Bartlett, M.C., Texas National Guard, felt the need for mounted evacuation of casualties. He, in consequence, designed and constructed a mounted litter carrier which proved practicable and efficient.

c. SQUADRON AID KIT:

Maj. Bartlett, (borrowing from the design of the 1st Medical Squadron), constructed and used a squad-



"...mounted litter carrier....proved practicable and efficient."

ron aid pack. Total weight 200 lbs. Transported at walk, trot and gallop. The raw-hide straps passing from foot of litter ring at front of saddle and up to front spring attachment are for the purpose of steadyng the empty litter. When loaded these become slack without adjustment, allowing the full action of springs. Contents are accessible while mounted.

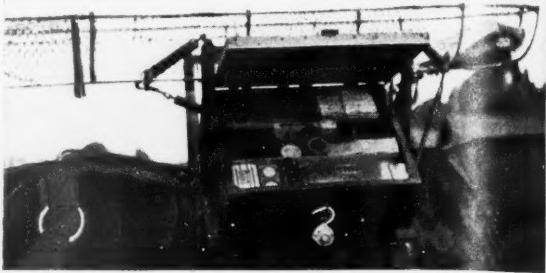
d. TARANTULAS AND RATTLESNAKES:

The mild winter indicated that the area would be infested with tarantulas and rattlesnakes. For this reason the use of hammocks was authorized. Many in the Brigade carried a light hammock instead of a blanket. Individual hammocks were slung under the trees and over them mosquito bars were suspended so

as to enclose the hammocks. The shelter tent half was spread over the latter. The scheme safeguarded the men from tarantulas and rattlesnakes and also concealed them from air observation.

VII. Comments

1. The field picket line is a useless article of equipment on maneuvers.
2. Bodies of Cavalry as large as a Squadron can not only cover 20 miles per day for at least four successive



"....a squadron aid pack was used....contents are available while mounted."

days but can do so at night over difficult terrain in less than 3½ hours.

3. Very short periods at the walk are adequate in a march table for almost complete recovery of the horses after trotting.

4. Cavalry should bivouac with men and animals widely dispersed in small groups.

5. By infiltration to successive rendezvous points Cavalry in bodies as large as a Squadron can, in all but exceptional terrain, cover 20 miles per day in daylight unobserved from airplanes.

6. White horses for the Cavalry are a nuisance, and dyeing them to render them less conspicuous from the air is not practicable.

7. The lariat is very useful for securing animals, recovering men and animals from treacherous streams, and in fording streams. There should be at least one lariat per squad as organizational equipment.

8. For Cavalry, operating in country similar to our Southwest, a desert water bag, similar to that formerly issued, would be almost indispensable.

9. Pitching of shelter tents, except under extremes of weather conditions, will be inadvisable because of the ease with which they can be observed from the air.

10. Terrain such as that in which the maneuvers were held is not infrequent in our Southwest—nor in the countries to our north and south.

VIII. Remarks by an Observer

The Commanding General, Eighth Corps Area, was represented at this maneuver by an officer from the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3. The following remarks are extracted from his official report:

1. Excellent morale despite a very hard maneuver continuous for four days and nights. Splendid spirit prevailed.

2. An inspection of animals revealed surprisingly few with saddle, cinch or other abrasions. The maneuver was very strenuous with a great deal of night work and, with the number of strange and untrained horses present, their condition bespeaks excellent handling by this Brigade.

3. The initiative of this unit demands recognition. Denied the Armored Cars of the Regular Service, one officer at his own expense built an armored car, which in some ways is an improvement on our regular service vehicles. The car built on a Willys-Knight chassis functioned perfectly throughout the maneuver and at times made a speed of 70 miles per hour. Two more of these cars are planned by the Brigade.

4. A Medical officer of the Brigade developed and made a contrivance to evacuate wounded by horse which seemed highly practicable and efficient.

5. Cots were dispensed with on the maneuvers, as was also pitching of shelter tents. Instead, individual

hammocks were carried and slung under the trees. The shelter half was spread over the top; also, a mosquito bar was suspended so as to enclose the hammock. The scheme safeguarded the men from tarantulas and rattlesnakes, with which the country is infested, and securely concealed the men from air observation. In a country of trees such a plan is practical and worthy of serious consideration.

6. *Training.* A splendid maneuver was being executed. A well planned problem and one that made a thorough and exhaustive test of the Brigade's ability to function in the field. Two airplanes (one hostile and one friendly) operated throughout. Men were in field four days and nights, and the problem was continuous. A Regular Army officer in charge of 36 men with flags, each of which represented a designated Red enemy, was active night and day and kept the Blue force on the alert all the time. All Blue movement was executed under cover of darkness.



Speed 70 miles per hour. Designed and constructed by Captain John B. Dunlap, M. G. Troop, 112th Cavalry.

Chemicals—For and Against the Cavalry

By Captain George J. B. Fisher, C.W.S., Chemical Officer, 1st Cavalry Division

IT was a May day in South Texas. The cavalry brigade was executing a delaying mission against an infantry division. After the stubborn defense of a river crossing we were finally retiring to a new position, forced back by a combination of rifle fire, smoke and tear gas, all supported by implacable umpire rulings.

This day it was very evident that not the least important use of chemicals on maneuvers is against umpires. The "enemy" gave a good demonstration of how to do it. Here is the formula: first, get your own umpires well in hand; then blanket the opposing umpires with tear gas and push forward briskly, claiming everything in sight. A trace of CN in an umpire's eyes is worth a whole cloud against an embattled regiment. Providing, of course, you can catch the umpire without a gas mask, which usually isn't so difficult.

So we fell back, gave up a position that might have been held indefinitely, and the maneuver flowed along in accordance with the omniscient design of higher authority.

After trotting well beyond the doughboys' reach we stopped for a blow. Hot work, and no shade. But a fence post offered some support while I talked the situation over with a troop commander.

"That damned tear gas didn't bother my men," he explained, not a little pride in his voice. "They all had masks, but not a man used them. My outfit can stay in that stuff all day."

A hardy outfit, to be sure. A fifty mile march, a drenching rain at 2:00 AM, chow wagons lost, or stand and take a cloud of CN; these were all in the day's work. These troopers were tough, because their skipper knew they had to be to stay with the cavalry.

But—and right here is a big BUT. Hardlihood doesn't carry the soldier far where chemicals are involved. Here is one place where discretion is decidedly the better part of valor.

In this instance the troop commander was not only subjecting his men to an unnecessary hardship; he was actually doing something very dangerous—sponsoring a cavalier approach to chemical warfare that might easily lead to disaster in actual combat.

On maneuvers, as in other peace-time training, it is manifestly unwise to use casualty-producing chemicals. We load machine guns with blank cartridges and we likewise put down innocuous chemicals. But, if we are to get anything out of maneuvers, we must at least imagine the reality of simulated rifle fire. Now, with chemicals, we can go a step farther. We can produce a temporary, although harmless, irritation that at least invites the wearing of masks. Yet even this is no more than a portent.

What we have reason to expect in future campaigns,

what our chemical training must teach us to protect against, is only lightly reflected by lachrymators. But the same lachrymators can be made to occupy an important training role if we will accept them as representing casualty agents; if, on their appearance, we put the gas mask into use as promptly as we would under an attack of lethal chemicals.

"And, anyway," continued my hard-riding troop commander, "the cavalry don't worry much about gas. The doughs may have to stand and take it, but not us. We get up and go."

Which, after all, is largely a matter of whether one wishes to go. The cavalry can go, far and fast. That constitutes its true *raison d'être*. Yet there are times, particularly on delaying missions, when ability to eling to a key position is vitally important.

Still, the argument is not without point. At least we may concede that the approach of the two arms, infantry and cavalry, to chemical warfare is dissimilar.

As a matter of fact, we have very little in the way of historical background to guide us in cavalry-chemical doctrine. The World War, on which our practical knowledge of chemical combat is so largely based, offered scant opportunities for the cavalry arm. Yet we face the future with two well defined ideas behind our military training: that cavalry has a definite use in modern warfare, and that chemical combat must in no case be ignored.

"Our peace-time preparation in chemical warfare will be based on opposing effectively an enemy employing chemical agents and weapons."

So, the problem of cavalry-chemical training may be reduced to something like this: To reconcile (a) the well established characteristics of cavalry and (b) our more limited experience with military chemicals. Thus, the way is paved for the fullest participation of cavalry in modern warfare.

For this reason it is important that officers of cavalry, as well as certain selected noncommissioned officers, be well instructed in the recognized doctrines of chemical warfare, both offensive and defensive. This instruction, against a background of cavalry training and experience, provides the only rational approach to the chemical tactics of the mounted service.

There is no advantage to further burdening the already overloaded cavalry troop with either offensive or defensive chemical impedimenta, unless its use is clearly imperative. It is quite conceivable that in future campaigns one cavalry brigade will have to contend with chemicals, while another brigade in the same division will have no more worries on this score than had Jeb Stuart. So, it is evident that here flexibility is highly important. We must carry the added load when the strategic situation requires, while it is equal



4.2 Inch Chemical Mortar in Firing Position from Experimental Vehicle Developed at Fort Riley.

ly necessary to dispense with it when we may. At the same time, whether the trooper carries a five-pound mask or not, he must unquestionably have under his hat the knowledge of when and how to use it.

The same principle applies to offensive as well as to defensive chemical materiel. On the offensive side the cavalry is concerned with smoke and possibly tear gas, although we may seldom expect to use the casualty-producing group of agents in the offense. Even opportunities for the effective use of smoke may be comparatively rare. Yet, when they do develop, the possibilities of artificial obscuration are so great that we cannot afford to neglect them. The provisions for putting down smoke screens must therefore be of such flexibility that, without undue burdening, we can still develop the screen when desired.

This largely logistical problem has been given considerable study in the First Cavalry Division. It involves the use of chemical candles by mounted cavalry troops. The proper placement of candles and the building up of the screen, these may quickly be taught the trooper. The means of transport, however, must be standardized before we are ready to utilize smoke in minor tactical situations.

Present views on this subject center around a pack load unit of sufficient candles for laying a screen some eight hundred feet in length. The controlling factor, of course, is the pack load. If we can carry a net candle weight of one hundred and fifty pounds, we should be able to transport either seventy-five smoke candles, or fifty smoke and twenty-five tear candles, whichever suit the tactical situation. This, then, furnishes a rough indication of the future cavalry smoke screen unit.

When a candle screen is to be built, not less than one animal load, say seventy-five candles, should be used. The precise length of such a screen must always depend on wind direction and velocity. The duration of the screen then becomes a question of the number of pack loads available.

Having devised a satisfactory packing arrangement for candles, some thought must next be given to assignment of the pack hangers. Here again flexibility is indispensable. The troop, already carrying so much,

should probably not be burdened with a chemical pack. One such pack per squadron, however, would provide three per wartime regiment which, if concentrated, set up a very impressive screen; if used separately, in isolated squadron operations, each pack still furnishes valuable artificial cover of short duration.

So much for the use of chemicals by the cavalry unit. In divisional operations, however, chemical support is to be expected from artillery, air corps and from the divisional chemical troops.

These auxiliaries, like the cavalry itself, are primarily concerned with non-lethals. Here the cavalry characteristic, movement, is decisive. We cannot afford to employ chemicals of the persistent variety; while, with the possible exception of the chemical mortar, no divisional weapon is suited to non-persistent casualty agents.

The light artillery blanketing with white phosphorus, planes screening with titanium tetrachloride, chemical troops putting down smoke (and possibly phosgene to pave the way for a cavalry charge); these seem to round out the picture of chemical support to major cavalry operations.

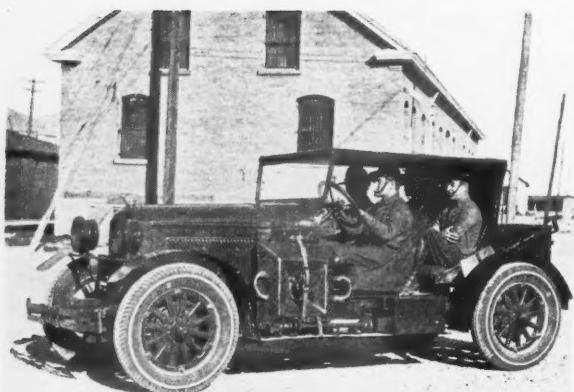
The chemical mortar, however, is not yet prepared to fill its proper role in this layout. The weapon itself is ideal. It shoots accurately, from defilade, with considerable range. Its rapidity of fire and the fact that one mortar shell carries much more agent than does a 75-mm chemical shell are indications of its possibilities. Yet, horse-drawn, this weapon moves too slowly for normal cavalry uses. And the mortar is too heavy to pack.

The answer, therefore, appears to lie in mechanizing, or at least in motorizing, the chemical mortar, so that it will have about the same mobility as armored car units.

It seems probable that a light chassis of the Ford or Chevrolet type will be required for each chemical mortar serving the cavalry in the field. The ideal is an inexpensive vehicle of armored car speed and maneuverability, from which the mortar can be em-



Pack for Chemical Candles Developed by 8th Cavalry for 1932 Maneuvers.



Experimental Passenger Motor and Ammunition Carrier,
4.2" Chemical Mortar.

placed to a surface firing position within sixty seconds. Once this is achieved, the chemical mortar becomes a powerful cavalry adjunct.

How many platoons of four such mortars shall be assigned the wartime cavalry division must remain a matter for corps or army decision. The peace-time training problem is to recognize the situations in which this weapon can most effectively aid the cavalry, for we may be reasonably certain that the mortars, with chemical service personnel to serve them, will be at the disposal of the cavalry commander in future campaigns.

On the whole, however, the cavalry is as much, possibly more, concerned with protection against chemical attack than with the offensive use of chemical weapons. "Chemical security" may have a remote sound, yet it does have a very immediate bearing on tactical dispositions.

Just a few years ago, when the cavalry was more prosperous, I witnessed a thrilling sight. After the first night, on a journey from the West Coast, I was awake at daybreak. The train was passing through west Texas. Lifting the curtain I saw, on a road close to the tracks, a full cavalry brigade on the march. In the early morning sun the men and animals were fresh, almost glittered. For a mile or so they filled the road, riding close up, with an air of confidence that must have inspired every fellow passenger (who was awake) with pride.

The principle of the mass is well enough in battle, but it has no place in the approach march. My very confident brigade was just then "on the spot" for an aerial chemical attack. The enemy dawn patrol would have picked it up at the first break of day and signalled the location of the likely target to a confederate waiting for just such prey. Then a hedge-hop from the rear, a cloud of blinding smoke and, a few seconds later, a confused mass of men and animals finding

themselves, with the returning sunlight, bathed in a mist of we know not what poisonous chemicals.

This sort of attack is one of the most difficult that the cavalry may have to contend with. It is sudden, unexpected and disastrous. We have no World War experience to indicate just how deadly it may be. We can shield the men, to some extent, and render effective first aid, but just what can be done about the animals is still a problem. Yet we can at least adjust road distances so as to oblige the hostile aviator to scatter much of his noxious brew on open ground.

Picket lines, too, must be thought of when we bivouac within the ever widening scope of enemy air operations. Orderly, garrison-like arrangements must be discarded in the field. Only second to the attack of mounted columns comes the hostile objective of dismounting cavalry by destroying its horses. So we are lax indeed if we do not habitually, on maneuvers, picket in such fashion as to avoid easy and obvious targets from the air.

Then the cavalry, in war, has not itself alone to protect.

"If the Infantry is the Queen of Battles," says one of our distinguished cavalry leaders, "the Cavalry is her Escort of Honor."

But no chivalrous escort will permit his companion to stumble blindly across an area trapped with persistent, noxious chemicals. That is, if the escort knows how to ferret out these deadly areas.

The screening mission looms high among the cavalry's contributions to military success. Covering the advance of a corps or army is a job that can be relegated to no other arm. Yet an advance on one hand infers a retirement on the other, and the retiring enemy, if he is utilizing chemicals, is bound to interdict where he can. A classic example is the ease with which a force retiring across South Mountain could have mustardized the Cashtown pass and thus have fatefully hampered Lee's movement on to Gettysburg. It is not too much to suppose that such tactics will be encountered in future warfare—on the contrary, cavalry is not "able to oppose effectively any enemy employing chemical agents," unless it is able to recognize and delineate gassed areas.

Chemical reconnaissance, in fact, is preëminently a cavalry function. Such scouting can never be accomplished by air. The scent must be picked up on the ground. The cavalry, well out in front, has the responsibility of developing the invidious hazard of mustardized terrain. And, if we can't counteract the poison, we can at least map the danger area so that foot troops may avoid it.

The dread prospects of chemical warfare carry for the cavalry arm both responsibilities and opportunities. If we overlook either in our preparations for future combat, then our peace-time training is faulty.

Caterpillar or Scorpion?

By Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Stilwell, Infantry

IN the past ten years there has been a tremendous improvement in the speed, range, and carrying power of airplanes, and in the speed and mechanical ability of tanks. The future will undoubtedly see a continued improvement along these lines, and also in radio telephony and other means of communication which will increase enormously the ease of control of both these weapons.

Does this mean anything to the infantry? Can we continue to use our old methods of security, our old formations on the march, our old ways of gaining contact,—or must we stir ourselves and find something better? Even though our old methods of security, march formation, etc., can still be used in many cases, we must learn new methods to be applied when there is any probability of our being attacked by mechanized forces,—a threat that is growing daily.

Take our columns on the march,—a slow moving, unwieldy, vulnerable mass of foot-soldiers, covered by an advance guard, also composed of foot-soldiers with a few guns attached, a flank guard, of similar composition, and a long tail stretching out behind, formed of animal-drawn wagons. Our protection against air attack lies in rifle and machine-gun fire. We have at least attacked that problem, and can see a solution. The infantry is being trained to combat the air threat, and no longer fears it. The development of radio telephony will of course operate to increase the efficiency of maneuver in the air, and the march will undoubtedly be frequently delayed, but there is no longer any thought that airplanes can deal out death and destruction with impunity. Planes are going to be shot down, and in such manner that these attacks on marching columns will soon be quite unpopular among aviators. We are confident of that. It is the efficiency of planes in reconnaissance that bothers us more than their ability to fight us.

But how about fast tanks? Invulnerable to rifle fire and fearing machine-gun fire little more, able by their speed to largely nullify the fire of one-pounders, which besides are too few to be available all along the column, the fast tank can either lie in wait under cover, or failing cover, can strike in from a considerable distance and reach the column before adequate measures for defense can be taken. Making due allowance for their disadvantages,—the possibility of detection from the air, the noise they make, frequent mechanical troubles, their supply difficulties,—they still constitute a possibility to which we cannot shut our eyes.

The infantry column as now constituted is a large, fat caterpillar, ambling along at the mercy of nimble ants which can leap on it with impunity, do their dirty work and disappear. If our long train of slow-moving wagons accompanies it, the case is worse, for then the

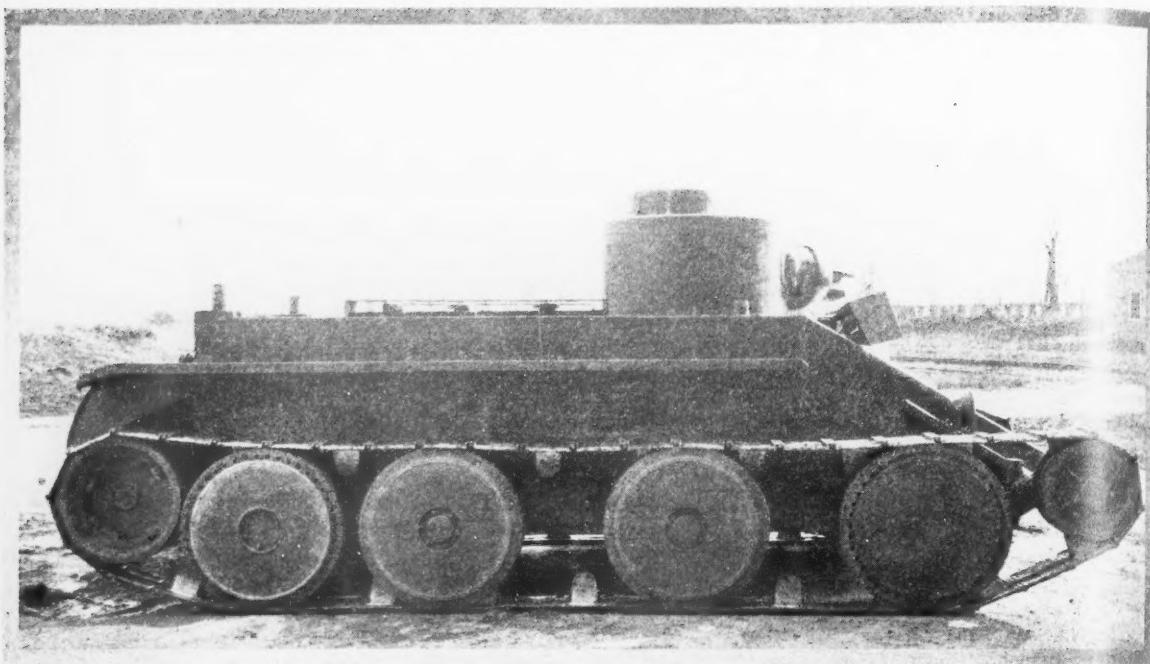
caterpillar is dragging another caterpillar and is further handicapped in his defense. Let us assume that even though our own people still cling to General Grant's wagons, the march of progress and the scarcity of animals in this highly mechanized country will soon force us into complete motorization of our combat forces. High speed has now become so essential in warfare and has been attained to such an extent in some branches that it is not thinkable that the basic branch can be allowed to continue to crawl. We are going to have motorized trains, which will be able to move by long bounds in a short time, and so can take advantage of cover; which will be invulnerable to gas attacks; which will eat only when working; and which will be able to serve the combat troops without handicapping them. We may resist it, but it will be forced upon us. We are also going to motorize our foot troops, but more about that later.

Confining our fears to our column of combat troops, in a force acting independently, the question is how to change it from a caterpillar into a scorpion. It is threatened to an increasing degree with sudden attacks from a distance. We cannot hide it; planes reconnoitering for fast tanks will locate it and promptly inform the latter, who, before the infantry mass has moved two miles, will dash in from thirty miles away, far beyond the possible reach of our ground reconnaissance agencies, and cut it to pieces. No possible increase in armament, or measures for close reconnaissance can save it, unless we change its formations and methods.

How is this to be done? The first and most obvious solution is to march at night. This reduces the danger of detection, but does not eliminate it. Night flying is no longer an experiment, and the air service has



6-Wheeled Armored Car, T4



The Christie Tank

developed flares which will light up the ground well enough for accurate observation. The tank is of course seriously handicapped by having to move at night,—driving is difficult, and fire is not accurate,—but darkness gives it cover, and it can move up much closer undetected before making its attack. Even though the casualties produced by a night attack by tanks will be less than by day, the demoralization in the column will be immeasurably greater, and the possibilities of hits on tanks are greatly reduced. We will not gain materially under these conditions by confining our march to the hours of darkness. There are times when it is not practicable anyway.

Our task is still to find a way by moving by day. We must increase the rapidity of movement and decrease the vulnerability of our march formation. Let us then so speed up the infantry column that even though the reconnaissance planes spot us and report us to the tanks, the latter cannot be sure of finding us at or near the same point when they close in. This brings us to complete motorization, the mass being moved by bounds from one point to another, each forward point being selected so as to offer the best chances of prompt defense against the threat, or alternatively, a portion being moved forward at increased speed from one favorable covering position to another until the mass can close up. Our own speed will then counteract the speed of the tanks, and we will have time to protect ourselves at every phase. Motors for the foot troops would give us back our power of marching by day.

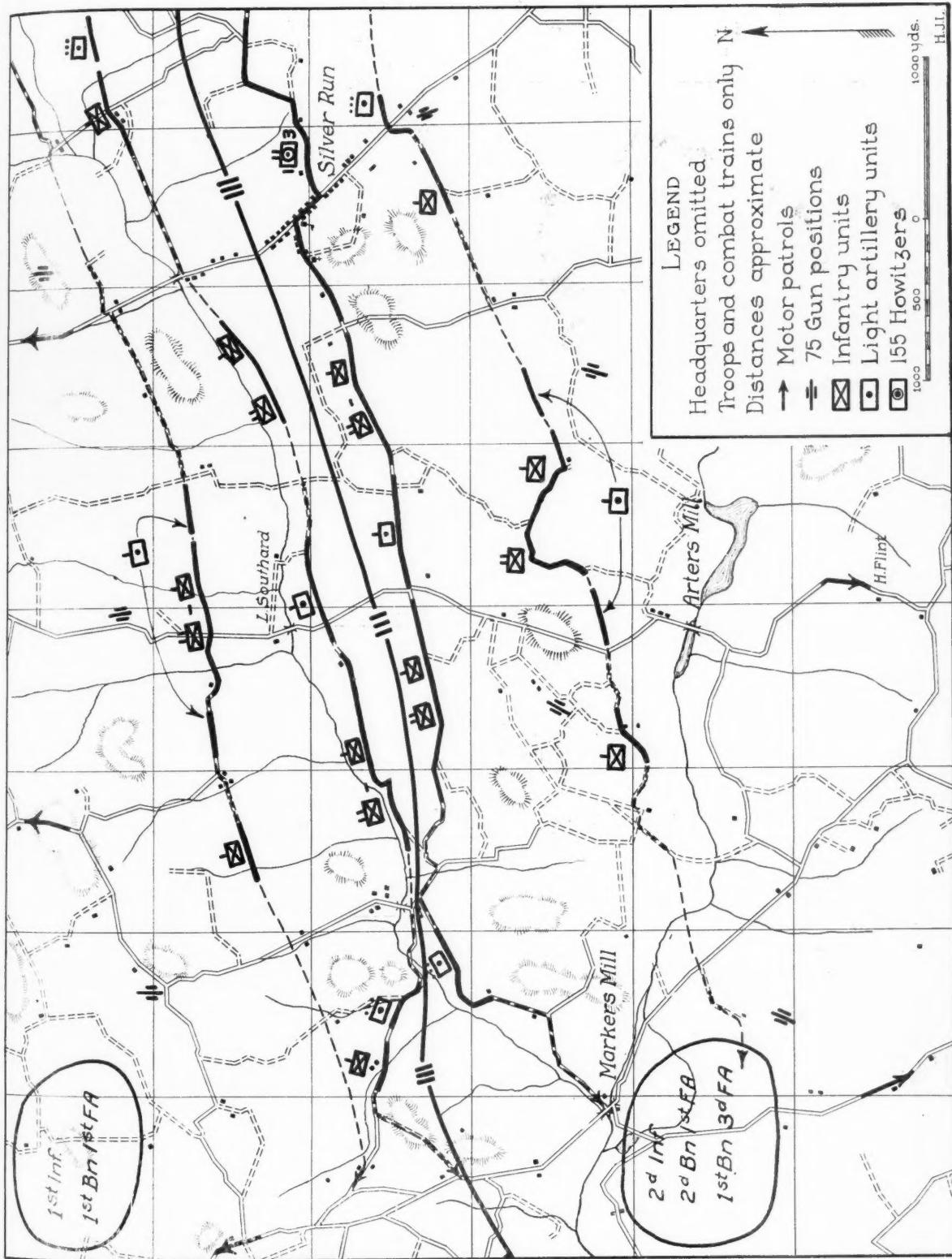
This would be satisfactory if we could be fully motorized, but we have not yet reached that point. In the meanwhile we must do something with the means

available. The means being inadequate, we must adapt the method.

In the past when we reached the danger zone covered by hostile artillery fire, we changed our formation from route column and took up what we called an approach march. The new conditions we are now facing simply impel us to do the same thing sooner. The danger of contact from a greater distance having increased, let us then change our formation at a greater distance. For instance, instead of marching in a long column to within a mile or two of contact, let us make the entire day's march so disposed that no matter what happens, we are in a position to ward off attacks, from flank and rear and still go into action promptly to the front.

The field trains we will leave in laager well back. They will be protected by machine guns and perhaps a few pieces of artillery. They will be so dispersed in woods or towns that they will be hard to find and will not offer a remunerative target. Since we cannot spare enough weapons to make them secure against a determined attack by a large number of tanks, we must make the distance to be run a deterring factor in the calculations of the raiders. In the majority of cases the prospect of destroying some of the vehicles of a train will not be sufficient reason for diverting any large number of tanks from an attempt against our combat forces. The results would be no more effective or far-reaching than the futile cavalry raids of the Civil War.

The main body of combat troops will march on as broad a front as possible, up to the limit where the width of the formation equals its depth. All available roads will be used, and often where the going is



not difficult, some of the troops will march across country, with mounted engineers doing emergency work in cutting fences, tearing down walls, making slashings and improvising stream crossings. The column will become a rough circle or diamond, with



Vickers-Armstrong Light Tank. Max. Speed 21.8 m. p. h.

the combat trains on the inside, grouped so that sections will be closest to the units to which they belong.

All reconnaissance agencies will be increased. Airplanes will reconnoiter to a distance of at least twenty miles; motors will run out to a distance of at least ten miles on all roads leading in on the force, cross-country vehicles thoroughly covering the ground off the roads over the five-mile belt nearest the troops, and the usual patrols and air-guards and observers will operate closer in. This reconnaissance will be continuous and will be carried on not only to the front, but well back on the flanks as well, to detect any enemy who tries to slip in after the main body has passed. A rear guard will close the gap in rear.

Our weapons must undergo a re-distribution. The machine guns will as now be scattered by platoon through the battalion, principally to combat airplanes, but the 37-mm guns must be where they can go into action more promptly against tanks. They must therefore be attached to battalions and march at the head of the interior battalions and in a position to operate on the outer flank of the flank battalions. They will move with the foot-troops, but may at times remain near favorable firing positions until the bulk of the battalion has passed, afterward increasing their gait to regain their proper place. Lacking better means, they can be carried in light commercial trucks.

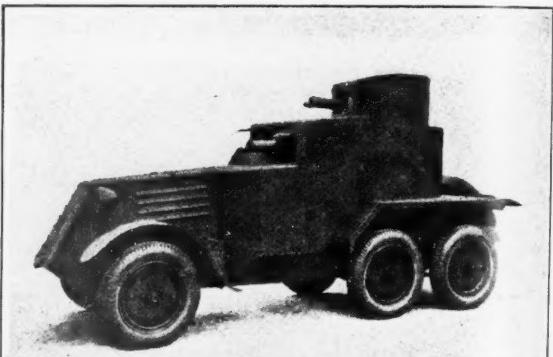
The field artillery can no longer expect to move in a group deep in the column with no care for its own protection. It will be a vital factor in the security of the whole force, and will have to disperse considerably.

The mass of it will be motorized, and due to its greater mobility, it will be able to move from point to point, let a portion of the foot-troops pass under its protection, and again move forward to another favorable position. As the main body passes avenues of approach from any direction, guns must cover these approaches, displacing successively to others in time to prevent possible attack along them. This work will be arduous, but necessary.

By this means, with frequent moves by echelon of the anti-tank weapons and 75's, a large proportion of them will always be in firing positions. Special anti-aircraft weapons, when and if we get them, will be well forward.

Command will be exercised from a central position within the mass and well forward. All means of communication must be utilized to retain proper control.

The accompanying sketch will illustrate the idea better than words. As pictured, a reinforced brigade, exposed to air and tank attack, is marching toward probable contact with an enemy still forty or fifty miles distant. It must be ready to repel a tank attack which can reach it from back of the enemy's location within two hours, it must continue to make the best time possible forward, and it must be ready to go into action in case the enemy moves his foot-troops up suddenly in motors. In the formation indicated, with the field trains fifty miles behind it, it is prepared for all-around defense, and can bring the fire of most of its artillery to bear in any direction promptly. It is partly deployed for action to the front, and can as-



The Vickers-Armstrong Crossley 4½ Ton Car. Max. Speed 43 m. p. h.

semble and use its artillery in that direction in less time than it now takes the infantry to go from route column to their assembly positions. It is no longer a caterpillar; it now bristles with teeth on all sides, and has a much improved chance of getting to its job before it is pecked to death with surprise attacks.

Notice of Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the U. S. Cavalry Association will be held at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., at 8:00 p. m., January 30, 1933.

Members who do not expect to be present may send their proxies to the Secretary, U. S. Cavalry Association, 1624 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Uncle Sam's Warriors of the Campus

By Major William H. Hobson, Infantry (DOL)

UNCLE SAM is a busy man. No one envies him his two-fold job: playing big brother—whether he elects to do so or not—in a wrangling family of nations while trying to keep his own disturbed house in order. Yet, good-naturedly, he tackles each problem with confidence, and is always willing to lend an attentive ear to either side of a national question. For example, the debate over military education. It is hoary with antiquity, yet the argument continues; and the firing grows hotter and hotter.

Just recently Uncle Sam's agents have completed an investigation of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (R.O.T.C.) system of military education which maintains 324 units in 232 schools and colleges; about 127,000 students are enrolled—85,000 in the senior units in colleges, and the rest (42,500) in junior units in secondary schools.

What new evidence did this investigation reveal? What conclusions did the investigators arrive at? And, more important, in the light of the new evidence, what does Uncle Sam himself think should be done about the R.O.T.C.? Is he willing to continue in his budget the item \$4,000,000 a year, to support this post-war incubator for civilian military leaders?

First, for a word picture of the R.O.T.C. as drawn by its graduates. One is now available in the form of Pamphlet No. 28, U. S. Department of Interior, Office of Education. This pamphlet, entitled "A Study of the Educational Value of Military Instruction in Universities and Colleges," is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at five cents. Mr. William John Cooper, U. S. Commissioner of Education, the author of an article, "The Question of Military Instruction," in the March, 1932, number of *School Life*, the official organ of the Office of Education, in commenting on pre-war military training, states, in part: ".....This kind of military education proved to be of great service to the Republic in time of danger. Did it have any bearing on getting us into the war? No such charge has been made so far as I can discover. Does it tend to make men eager for actual warfare? It has been asserted by antimilitarists that it does, but I can find no facts to substantiate the charge. In an effort to answer this question, at least in part, the Office of Education is cooperating with a committee in attempting to ascertain from recent graduates who had been enrolled in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in many of our colleges their frank opinion of the weaknesses and strong points in the military courses which they took and the usefulness, if any, of these courses in civil life....."

In his letter of transmittal with pamphlet No. 28, Mr. Cooper further explains to Doctor Ray Lyman

Wilbur, Secretary of the U. S. Department of Interior, that "..... About 16,000 questionnaires were mailed; more than 10,000 returns were received. All the people who received these blanks were graduates in the period extending from 1920 to 1930. Coming from those who have had experience with the course the returns speak for themselves....."

The introduction to the report on the study explains, in part:

"The educational value of military training has been a matter of debate since the earliest appearance of such training in the college curriculum over a century ago....."

"Thus far there has been relatively little reliable data bearing upon the question, and therefore the discussion has been characterized by bias on both sides..."

"It seems also that the opinions of those who have actually undergone a given experience may be assumed to be of more positive value as a basis for conclusions than opinions expressed by those who have not themselves undergone the experience, reactions to which are being studied....."

"The curriculum of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps of the senior division consists of a 4-year course, divided into basic and advanced courses, each of two years' duration..... The basis upon which the course is offered is entirely a matter for institutional decision. At present the course is required of freshmen and sophomores at 80 of the 126 institutions maintaining senior units..... The advanced course is entirely optional and operates on a schedule of five hours per week for both junior and senior years. In addition, the trainees must pledge themselves to attend one 6-week training camp during the summer following completion of their junior year. The aim of the advanced course is to give specialized instruction in that branch of service chosen by the candidate for commission, and to afford practical training in leadership and command....."

"A questionnaire containing 8 principal questions was sent out to..... 54 institutions....."

"Every care was taken in formulating the questionnaire to avoid suggesting or influencing the answers..."

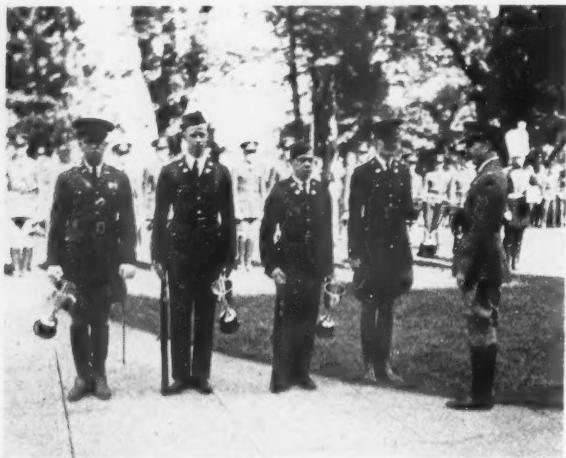
"A wide geographical sampling of institutions was made; 39 states and the District of Columbia were represented....."

"All types of senior.....units were included except the institution organized essentially as a military school."

The pamphlet (No. 28) continues with: a copy of the questionnaire form; a list of the names of the institutions in the study, showing type, basis of training (required or elective), inquiries made, replies received,

and percentage of replies received; a general analysis of the findings, first as a group and, second, according to individual institution; a detailed analysis of opinions expressed by the graduates that could not be tabulated in the simple form of "yes" or "no"; and finally by a brief summary. The summary of the study, complete, reads:

"1. The volume of opinions drawn from more than 10,000 college graduates who completed the R.O.T.C. course in military science and tactics gives full recognition to the educational values derived from the



Colonel E. Goring Bliss, presenting loving cups for highest scholarship to Cadet Capt. Ralph Koebel (Senior class); Cadet Corporal Robert Hall (Sophomore class); Cadet William Collins (Freshmen class); Cadet Sergeant John W. Ahern, (Junior class), Military Day, Georgetown University, 1932.

course. This is apparent from the standpoints of both general education and discipline and educational subject matter. The course is recognized for its utility in developing right habits of mind and body and qualities of character that are fully as useful in everyday experience as they are when applied to military objectives.

"2. The R.O.T.C. is especially recommended by graduates because it has brought to them a more definite and serious recognition of a number of the more important duties and responsibilities of a democratic citizenship.

"3. Graduates of the R.O.T.C. have come to feel that some college authorities and faculties have not given sufficient recognition to the R.O.T.C. as an educational instrument, largely through a failure to perceive many of the educational values that have been developed through its agency.

"4. Although graduates recognize on the whole that military education is equal in quality to that which is academic or professional, they feel that the R.O.T.C. course could be strengthened by better pedagogical training on the part of the teachers of military science, and by their placing greater stress upon the study of principles rather than upon military technique.

"5. The graduates would strongly oppose the abolition of military training from institutions of collegiate grade, and are of the opinion that the contribution made by the R.O.T.C. to a young man's general educa-

tion is sufficient in value to warrant the continuance of the course as a curriculum requirement.

"6. Ninety-three and six-tenths per cent of the 9,636 replies attest that R.O.T.C. training does not create a militaristic attitude in the minds of those who have experienced it, but that it does furnish graduates with a sense of individual responsibility toward national welfare and security."

General Analysis of the Findings

Question ¹				Total replies to individual questions out of the 10,166 replies received			
	Percent-age answering "yes"	Percent-age answering "no"	1	2	3	4	
1. In your opinion, has the ROTC military course of study a definite educational value of its own?	97.1	2.9	10.13%				
2. Did the ROTC contribute anything important or unique to your education?	94.9	5.1	10.05%				
4. From your own experience was the time spent on the training justified by the results obtained?	94.9	5.1	10.05%				
7. In your own opinion does the ROTC course of instruction tend to produce a militaristic attitude inimical to world peace?	6.4	93.6	9.65%				
8. Judging by your own experience:							
(a) Do you favor the ROTC as a required subject for the first two years of college?	81.0	19.0	8.56%				
(b) Would you make the entire course optional?	26.8	73.2	28.98%				
(c) Would you abolish the ROTC from collegiate institutions?	1.5	98.5	9.90%				

Question			Total replies to individual questions out of the 10,166 replies received
	Percent-age of affirmative answers	5	6
3. How did the quality of the ROTC courses, in respect to content and organization, compare with other courses given at your institution?			
Below average in quality	11.7		
Average in quality	68.0	10.09%	
Above average in quality	20.3		
5. In your opinion, did military training aid or make easier the development in your own life of one or more of the qualities or characteristics listed below:			
Leadership	79.1		8.04%
Initiative	55.6		5.65%
Orderliness	66.5		6.76%
Disciplinary value	81.6		8.31%
Others most often mentioned in replies			
Confidence, health, patriotism, decision			
6. In what way, if any, has the military education you have received been of economic value to you since graduation?			
In improving physical development	49.3		5.01%
In helping to obtain first employment	12.4		1.25%

¹ For purpose of clearness, questions calling for "yes" or "no" replies are grouped together.

² There were 576 fewer replies to question 8 (b) than 8 (a). That number evidently considering question 8 (a) as covering the ground.

Note.—Approximately 400 questionnaires were returned with no writing on the back page.

And now we turn to the educators under whose critical eye the R.O.T.C. has been functioning for some thirteen years. What do they say about it? Space will permit here only brief excerpts from typical comments

of some of the 56 presidents of institutions of all types located from coast to coast.

President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University: ".... It does not breed any militaristic spirit among our undergraduates; the discipline, training render very valuable experience to our young men."

President W. Coleman Nevils of Georgetown University: "The R.O.T.C. has received the unqualified approval of both the faculty and student body..... Our military department occupies a position on a par with all other departments of the institution. Believing in the educational value of the training, the university grants appropriate scholastic credits toward a degree for time devoted to military instruction."

President Thomas S. Baker of Carnegie Institute of Technology: ".... It is an element in reasonable preparedness without, it seems to me, the blighting influence of militarism."

President Charles A. Lory of the Colorado State Agricultural College: ".... We find the courses in Military Science, Law, Policy, History and Tactics decidedly helpful, supplementing the work of our other departments in training in patriotism, citizenship, courtesy and leadership."

President Frederick B. Robinson of The College of the City of New York: ".... The influence of the R.O.T.C. is, on the whole, beneficial to the individual, the college and the nation."

President H. W. Foght of the University of Wichita: "I have great faith in the work of the R.O.T.C. as an agency for preparedness without in any sense committing the nation to militarism. I am speaking

as much from my own personal experience in this field, as from a study of the effects of this training upon the members of the R.O.T.C."

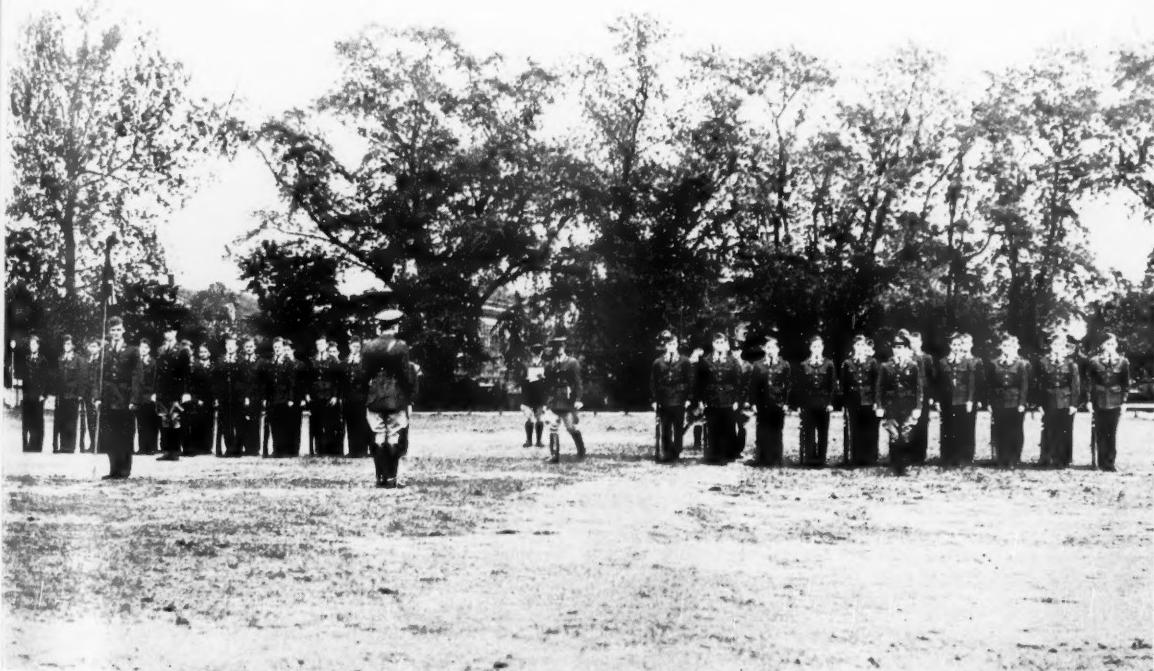
President Albert Atkinson of Montana State: "We believe the work offered to be worthwhile and to have real educational value. All other college courses, outside of the courses in military, require primary consideration for individual attainment and development, and we consider the military courses a valuable addition to a well-rounded training."

President Edward C. Elliott of Purdue University: ".... I consider that the R.O.T.C. contributes largely and efficiently to the development of these essential qualities of which dynamic character is composed—the sense of personal responsibility, the spirit of purposeful cooperation, the inspiration of leadership, and a recognition of the eternal place of order and organization in human society...."

President F. D. Farrell of Kansas State Agricultural College: ".... I am sufficiently impressed with the value of an adequately supported and properly directed R.O.T.C. as a part of the work of the Land-Grant Colleges that I should favor it even if we knew there would never be another war."

With such evidence before him, it is easy to imagine Uncle Sam delivering himself of these sentiments in an address to the many groups—pros, cons and neutrals—interested in the timely question of military education:

"The R.O.T.C. should profit by—not suffer from—the controversy over it. I am familiar with the evidence submitted by the debaters on both sides of this question. The opposition maintains that military education is objectionable because: it is unnecessary: it is



VIEW OF A COMPANY IN LINE OF PLATOONS, AT GEORGETOWN, 1932.

out of harmony with the Kellogg Pact; it creates a warlike spirit which tends to bring on rather than prevent war; it is too expensive; harmful methods are being used in colleges to popularize it; the practical results of it in terms of national defense are negligible; the educational advantages—mental, physical and moral—are questionable. Supporting these claims I find: certain religious organizations; so-called 'liberal' groups (varying from communists to 'constructive idealists'); pacifists; internationalists; etc.

"On the other hand I find supporting the present system: educators and student bodies, especially in those institutions maintaining units; R.O.T.C. graduates; patriotic societies; veteran organizations; statesmen and high Government officials; and that part of the general public familiar with the work of the units,

their methods of operation, and the results being attained.

"The opposition, in my opinion, has failed to produce evidence to substantiate their charges.

"My advice to the friends of the R.O.T.C. is that they not become unduly excited over ridicule aimed at our young 'warrior' now in his early teens. He still needs wise guidance in his rearing, if he is to gain his rightful place in our National Defense family, an indispensable member of that larger family we call 'Government.' Let us console ourselves with these thoughts: other loyal intelligent Americans, in the main, are proud, as we are, of the progress our son has made so far; for they, too, see in him a valuable educational factor for maintaining peace at home and abroad; and they seem willing to pay the insinuante price of his upkeep, even in these hard times.

The Halger-Ultra Bullet

Digest of an Article by Major J. K. Boles, F.A., in July-August, 1932, U. S. Field Artillery Journal, 1624 H St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

ACCORDING to reports some amazing results have been obtained with the new Halger-Ultra bullets developed by Dr. H. Gerlich of Kiel, Germany.

The latest information is that Dr. Gerlich has been able to step a bullet up to a velocity of about 6000 feet per second and that this bullet at short distances will penetrate armor plate more than one-half inch in thickness. Accuracy has not been neglected in developing this high speed bullet.

In recent years the trend in the development of tanks and armored cars has been to armor them with speed instead of metal and to furnish only enough of the latter to protect them from machine gun and rifle fire, relying upon their speed to prevent direct hits by artillery. The development of such a cartridge as the Halger would, therefore, eliminate from the battlefield any lightly armored vehicle.

A cartridge possessing the characteristics claimed for the new one would enable the rifleman firing at aircraft to take far less "lead" and, therefore, increase the probability of hitting the rapidly moving target. It would also greatly increase the effectiveness of fire upon the battlefield, because with such velocities the trajectory is so flat that at ranges of less than 500 yards only one sight setting would be necessary. This same feature makes it especially valuable to sportsmen, most of whom have lost desirable trophies because of a slight error in estimating the range.

Dr. Gerlich, it is said, obtains these tremendous velocities mainly by the shape of his bullet, which weighs only about a hundred grains for the 7 mm. (or .276) caliber, and by the use of about 100 grains of dense powder. The bullet, it is understood, is made of a soft iron jacket (with soft lead core) coated with cupro-nickel. Instead of having a long bearing sur-

face, as does the ordinary bullet, only two bands touch the bore (somewhat similar to an artillery projectile with two rotating bands). These are understood to expand on discharge and thereby form very efficient gas-checks. The cartridge case is made somewhat larger than that for the Springfield in order to hold the hundred grains of powder, more than twice the service charge.

It is difficult to understand why such a small, comparatively fragile, bullet should not disintegrate upon striking a hard steel surface. The only explanation advanced is simply that it "hasn't time to fly to pieces," but instead it drives through this armor plate with such speed as to make a hole practically twice the original diameter of the bullet and, when fired against heavy armor plate too thick to penetrate, it will dig a crater about five-eighths of an inch deep and an inch and a half across and blast splinters, like shell fragments, from the far side, provided the armor is not more than one and one-half inches in thickness.

One of the most difficult claims to understand is that of the absence of excessive recoil when this cartridge is used in the rifle of the normal weight. One eminent ballistian claims that, according to formulae, the recoil attendant upon such velocities with a rifle of normal weight would be many times that which is physically endurable. Some ballisticians claim that these velocities cannot be attained with a barrel less than 42 inches in length. An excessive recoil would bar this cartridge from use in shoulder weapons, but not for use in machine guns or other mounted weapons for antitan and antiaircraft purposes.

Time will tell whether Dr. Gerlich has attained such velocities that the usual theories no longer apply and if so, what will be the effects on future armaments.

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Vital Factors in World War

By Ponocrates*

THANKS to modern inventions, such as aircraft, wireless, motor transport, and fast ships, the world is ever becoming smaller. From the point of view of war it is no longer possible to conceive wars of any magnitude taking place almost unobserved in one corner of the world while the rest of the world is unaffected. Distances mean so much less, and nations are economically, financially and even politically so inter-connected that a war, on a scale comparable perhaps with the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, could not now take place as it did sixty years ago with near neighbours, such as Great Britain, merely mildly interested. The Great War brought almost all the world into action, and the tendency for a big war to become a world problem is likely to increase year by year. For that very reason, it may be less likely that big wars will take place, but at the same time, with the increase in the scale of conflagration there is an increase in the magnitude of the consequences. It may be well, therefore, just to take stock of the world as a whole, to align some of the big factors in world war, and to note the matters in the existing word that are likely to be important perhaps a generation hence.

Now, whether we belong to the school which believes that armies should be entirely mechanised, or to that which would cling to the organization of the last war, or to one which advocates something between these extremes, all will agree that any large war will be decided by man-power, industry, and raw materials, where raw materials include also food. The need for movement throughout the world introduces as a further vital factor, sea-power.

Man-Power

The following list shows the location of the main populations of the world:—

(From "The Statesman's Year Book," 1929)

Nation	Population In Millions	Annual Increase	Year of Estimate
China	440	Not known	1923
India	319	3,780,000	1921
Russia	147	Not known	1927
U. S. A.	120	1,430,000	1928
British Empire	{ 68 (whites) 51 (African natives) }	660,000†	1926-28
Japan	64	846,000	1927
Germany	63	402,000	1927
France	{ 41 (whites) 56 (natives) }	70,000	1926-27
Italy	41	457,000	1927

At first glance, China, India and Russia would appear to be very important. But in each case there is some consideration which removes these nations from

the front rank, as far as man-power is concerned. China is at present disorganized and torn with dissension, and at all times, though described as an entity, will contain races so different in character as to render real unity problematical. The great majority of the people of India come from non-fighting stock. Russia suffers from the effects of vast distances and of the continual struggle against climate. These three peoples are reduced in value from a military point of view on account of their lack of education. To be effective in war, man-power must not only be virile, but it must be highly developed mentally.

The really important Powers from the point of view of man-power are thus the next group, in order of size, the United States, the British Empire, Japan, Germany, France and Italy.

The United States man-power suffers from a lack of homogeneity. In 1921, out of a total of 105 millions, 10½ millions were negroes and 36½ millions were foreigners, only just over half the populations being "100 percent Americans" of Anglo-Saxon origin. While the Anglo-Saxon proportion, for lack of births, decreases steadily, the other proportions, conspicuous for a high birth-rate, tend to mount year by year. In time a cosmopolitan product, with characteristics very different from the original British stock, is certain to be developed. The man-power of this nation, as composed today, is to be noted as enjoying a high standard of living, as highly educated and more advanced in the uses of modern inventions than any other. But it is very mixed. Alongside materialism in its worst form, a disregard for law and order and crime statistics which are a national menace are to be found idealism and firm support for religion, peace and charity. This people is unwarlike but has, on the whole, good fighting qualities. It is likely to increase yearly in size by about 1½ millions.

White Man-Power in the British Empire

The white man-power of the British Empire is scattered, with 45½ millions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 9½ millions in Canada, and 7½ millions in Australia and New Zealand, as the main components. It is a man-power uniform in its ideals, traditions and history, toughened by wide experience and as generally developed mentally as any in the world. It possesses in Great Britain a source of natural seamen. The white people of the Empire are increasing at a medium rate of about 500,000 a year, while increase due to white immigration is about 150,000 a year. The birth-rate of the whites in the Empire compares reasonably well with that of the United States and Germany, though it is behind that of Japan and Italy. As far as man-power is concerned, apart from any aid from India and the native races of Africa, the British Em-

* From *The Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette* (British).

"Ponocrates" is one of the best known pseudonyms in Europe.

† Includes migration to Dominions from countries outside the British Empire.

pire for a generation or two seems likely to keep its place.

Japan

Japan's man-power is increasing at an inordinate rate. Her people are notable fighters, hardy and self-sacrificing. From the point of view of population alone, Japan must be recognized as becoming yearly a more formidable military power.

Germany

Next upon the list comes Germany. Until recent years the virility of the German race was a by-word and her great increase in population is given as a contributory cause of the Great War. The German people are highly educated and, as the last war proved, a military nation in every respect. It is interesting, however, to note that there has been recently an appreciable decline on the annual increase of population. While it was 548,000 in 1925, it fell to 494,000 in 1926, and to 402,000 in 1927—a drop of 27 per cent, in three years. This tendency, if accentuated, may prove important. Meanwhile Germany remains, from the purely man-power aspect, the dominant race in Europe, even though by treaty she is forbidden the military training of her people.

France and Italy

France presents a marked difference. Alone of the larger nations she has no annual increase of white population of any size to her credit. The comparison with her neighbour, Italy, a people of the same present size, shows the state which France has reached. While France in 1927 claimed an excess of white births over deaths of only 70,000, Italy's figure was over six times as great—457,000. The sensitiveness of France as regards communications with the sources of her native man-power can well be appreciated.

Both the people of France and Italy are highly educated; both enforce universal conscription. France has, in addition, a fine military history behind her.

To sum up the man-power situation then, the most formidable mass of intelligent and courageous man-power will be found for many years to come in the United States. The next, the British Empire, is remarkable for being scattered round the globe. The third nation, Japan, like the first, is increasing rapidly in strength and is also a Pacific power. The remainder are all European powers. France, with stationary white man-power, backed by native millions, is sandwiched between Germany and Italy, both of which in a generation look like possessing a great superiority over France in population.

Industry

But man-power alone is not decisive in modern war. Only man-power backed by modern industry can become so. It is necessary to see which nations have both.

The nations possessing large manufacturing industries, in order of the magnitude of those industries, are: The United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, in the first rank; those in the second grade being Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland,

and Canada. It is notable that the six nations of first importance from the point of view of man-power are also the first six from the point of view of war industries. This is partly coincident and partly due to the fact that a large nation will, if it can, for various reasons, make its own manufactures.

But whether these nations have industries adequate to provide all the war stores needed for the full use in the field of their man-power is another question. Certain facts obtainable from the records of the Great War, as far as Britain was concerned, are illuminating.

Firstly, in 1918, when every man possible was being utilized, it appears that about five million were placed in the field and about five million were employed upon munition production. Secondly, with these proportions, the output for ten months in 1918 reached a scale of about 11,000 new gun bodies, 63 million shell, 120,000 machine guns, one million rifles, 22,000 aero-engines and 1,400 tanks. Thirdly, even after the entry of the United States into the war, Great Britain received imports of war stores made in America to help out her industries. Fourthly, at no period were the armies in the field considered to have held enough of every war store. Lastly, time was needed for an industrial nation to get into full war production. The records of 1914-1918 show that years were needed.

The conclusion that can be drawn from these facts, as far as the great nations of the world are concerned, is that probably only the United States has enough man-power to supply fully both the needs of the munition factories and the armies in the field. All the others will have to judge nicely between the needs of the one and the other. Even after years of effort, as seen by the 1918 production, there is a limit to the output of a country in war stores which will limit the size of armies and air forces that can be placed in the field. Unless vast reserves of arms can be laid up in peace (an expensive and dangerous policy in days of continual invention and improvement), a nation, the man-power of which is increasing out of all proportion to the increase in its industries, as perhaps is the case of Japan and Italy today, is not really, from a military point of view, becoming as powerful as might appear.

In the case of all the nations, whatever their man-power and their industries, a long period, perhaps two to three years, depending upon the degree of preparedness of industry, will elapse in war before the nations can even begin to exist at their full power. The value of such forces as exist on the outbreak of war will be out of all proportion to their size.

Raw Materials

In the above consideration of the possibilities of war production by the great nations, it has been assumed that all have adequate supplies of raw materials. Food is the most vital of raw materials and next for war purposes come perhaps, oil, coal, iron, steel, copper, tin, cotton, and rubber.

The condition of the six Great Powers, whose man-power and industries place them in the front rank,

varies considerably as regards these raw materials. The United States possesses ample supplies of all the requisites, except rubber and tin. Further, her supplies are concentrated within her borders. Open sea communications are not a necessity for her existence, though they may be for her prosperity.

The British Empire has all the requirements, though oil only in limited quantities. In her case, however, the main population and industry, in Great Britain, is separated by many miles of ocean from many of her raw material sources, which come from all parts of the world. Open sea-routes are for her essential.

Japan is greatly deficient in many materials. She has no home sources of supply on any scale of coal and iron, oil and rubber. Even in food she requires imports. She also is dependent upon open sea communications, though these, for her, need not be so far flung as in the case of the British Empire.

Germany, as the Great War proved, is largely self-supporting in raw materials. She lacks oil, copper, cotton and rubber and nitrates. With her great chemical industry, however, she has shown a marvelous capacity for evolving substitutes for missing materials. For instance, she has produced oil from coal, and nitrates from the nitrogen in the air.

France is similarly placed to Germany. She possesses much the same resources and lacks the same materials. She has not the same chemical production, but if the sea routes be open she has access to supplies from her colonies.

Italy is far worse off, for not only must she import food for a part of her people, but she is lacking in oil, coal, iron, steel, copper, tin, cotton and rubber; in fact, nearly every important raw material. Without free use of the seas or the establishment of great war stocks Italy will be unable to wage a big war.

Sea-Power

World war presupposes the whole world as the scene of action. A vital factor is the ability to apply force at whatever part of the world seems most advantageous. This ability, whatever the progress of aircraft, can only rest upon sea-power. Also, as we have seen, certain Great Powers—notably the British Empire, Japan, France and Italy—depend upon certain sea communications for their whole war effort.

Sea-power rests mainly upon the strength of fleets and bases. As regards the same six Great Powers, the United States aspires to, and no doubt will, have equality with the greatest other navy in the world, that of the British Empire. But she possesses relatively few overseas bases. The expansion of naval forces in war is as slow a process as that of land and air forces. It is limited by the output in ships and the existence of natural seamen. While in output no doubt American dockyards could play their full part, it is doubtful whether sufficient true seamen for great expansion exist in the United States. No amount of training will turn a landsman into a seafaring man.

The British Empire has still the greatest fleet and has bases in many parts of the world. Great Britain has a great ship-building industry and in her mercantile marine in her people is a reserve of fine seamen. But her sea communications are long and hard to protect except near British bases.

Japan retains a fleet which aims at supremacy in vital home waters. She has shipyards and also a reserve of seafaring population, but no far-flung bases.

Germany has been crippled as a sea-power under the Versailles Treaty.

France and Italy have fleets far smaller than the British and American. Both are placed in a difficult position as regards sea-power, both relatively to each other and to the British Empire. Neither can be said to possess supremacy, except in purely local waters.

Summary

A general summary of the vital factors as applied to the world is interesting. It shows that power is distributed over the six Great Powers, the United States, the British Empire, Germany, France, Japan, and Italy, and that each of these Powers is wanting in something. Thus the United States has insufficient overseas bases and reserves of natural seamen. The British Empire lacks concentration and is consequently sensitive as to sea communications. Germany is not allowed to train armed forces. France is nervous of her white birth rate. Japan needs raw materials. Italy has a serious economic problem, based upon a shortage of fuels and minerals.

It is very apparent from the above summary how important sea-power is. The deficiency of each of the Great Powers could be overcome with sea-power. It could give the United States naval bases and seamen, Britain security of communications, Germany time to train her armed forces, France access to her native man-power, and Japan and Italy their raw materials. The British Empire, as the greatest sea-power, holds for the future the balance of power just as it has done in the past. No Great Power will care to have British sea-power against it, and every Great Power would like to be allied to that sea-power.

As regards the future, as far as can be foreseen, most of the salient points in the world situation are likely to be accentuated. Thus, predominance of the United States, already pronounced in certain directions, is likely to be more pronounced. The dependence of the British Empire upon communications will become greater. The shortage of man-power in France, of raw materials in Japan and Italy, will probably be felt more year by year. The only deficiency in Germany, the lack of armed forces, may become less noticeable if other Powers adopt any measure of disarmament. For the future, then, it is safe to assume that sea-power will be more important than ever. The British Empire will be well advised to maintain its position upon the sea.

The Signal Corps Photographic Laboratory

By Captain James Notestein, Signal Corps (Infantry)

Officer in Charge, Signal Corps Photographic Laboratory, Army War College

“WHEN do we eat?”

Lieutenant A. W. Greely, U. S. Cavalry, engaged on polar exploration in the years 1881-1882, was forced to discard a part of his impedimenta. The choice lay between abandoning a portion of his food supplies, articles of scientific equipment, or his cherished file of polar pictures. Lieutenant Greely's laboriously prepared “wet process” plates were safely returned to the United States. These, he reasoned, will serve posterity.

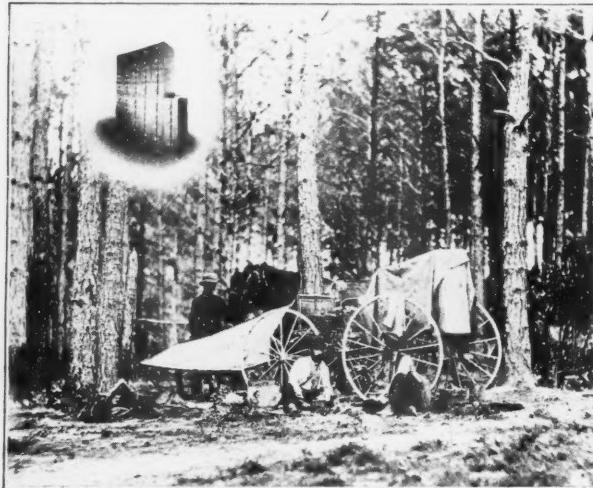
The problem of how best to preserve valuable historical negatives and make prints therefrom available to scientist, writer and editor faced the War Department in 1894. The Department had just amplified its pictorial records by the acquisition of the “Brady Collection.” This file contained approximately 6000 plate negatives. It covered twenty-five years of our national history. Rare portraits of distinguished Americans living in the early years of the 19th Century, prominent figures in the War with Mexico and the only available pictorial record of the Civil War, were etched on these thin glass plates. The problem was solved by the Secretary of War. He placed the negative collections under the supervisory care of “Lieutenant Greely,” then Brigadier General A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

General Greely established and equipped a Signal Corps Photographic Laboratory at Fort Myer, Virginia. Facilities for negative storage and processing were provided. Prints were made available for research and illustration.

The original collections were greatly augmented by valuable negatives secured from many sources covering the Indian Wars, Spanish-American War, Boxer Rebellion and the Cuban Pacification. After 1900 the files grew apace due to the more or less professional efforts of Signal Corps troops equipped with cameras and assigned to photographic missions in addition to their other duties. Negatives and prints found their way to the War Department files covering training, housing, new developments in ordnance, communications and equipment, army participation in relief of disaster from flood and fire, together with many cabinets filled with official portraits of the officers identified with military activities during this period.

The original laboratory at Fort Myer outgrew available facilities at that station after the Spanish-American War. Its capacity was increased and the plant consolidated with the War Department Library in the State, War and Navy Building.

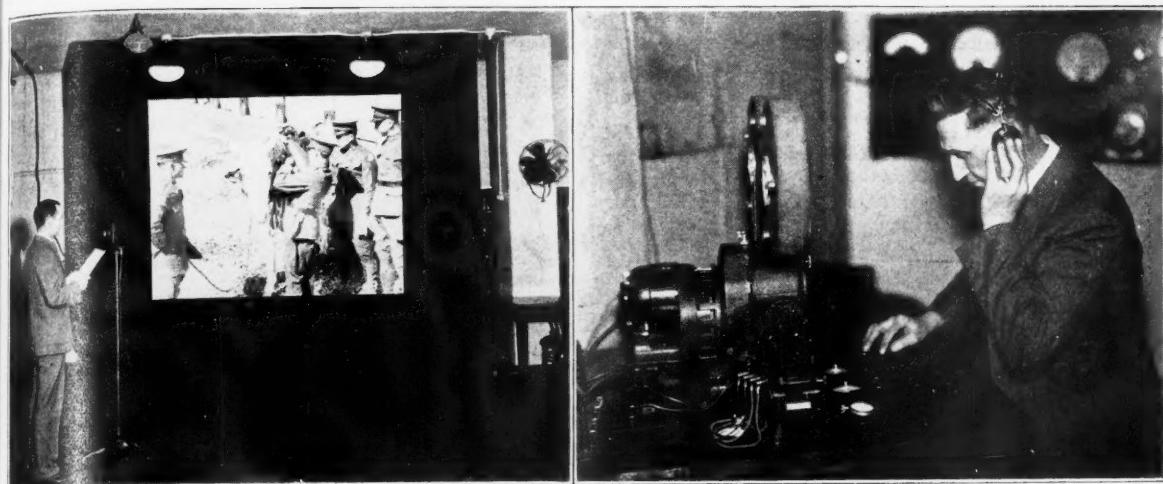
In 1909 a new photographic problem presented itself. The Wright Brothers demonstrated to the War Department that flight through the air in a heavier than air machine was feasible. Motion pictures of the official tests at Fort Myer were delivered to the Signal Corps for safekeeping. The storage of this negative and that of the Army's first educational picture “Close Order Drill,” photographed at the U. S. Military Academy in 1916, was accomplished easily by filing in a single drawer of a filing cabinet, but they presaged a dangerous and important storage problem for the future.



Left: Mr. Brady and his “studio” on a Civil War Location. Inset—Barred and locked files in the laboratory film vault which contain the original Brady negatives. Right: The Signal Corps Photographic Laboratory, Army War College, D. C.



Photo by Signal Corps



Left: Scoring Sound on a Training Film. Right: Recording Sound Scored in the Studio on a Training Film.

Immediately upon the entry of the United States into the World War, tremendous expansion resulted. Within two years, the expected storage problem was a reality. The Signal Corps was a repository for almost 7,000,000 feet of historical motion picture film and approximately 85,000 still negatives, a pictorial record of the participation of American troops on all fronts. From these files more than 1,000,000 prints of still pictures were required for the Historical Branch of the General Staff and the Committee on Public Information. Several million feet of training film were needed. They were provided. These prints played an important part in the training program for the quickly mobilized Army of the United States. The task of processing, distribution and storage outgrew temporary expedients, especially in view of the fire hazard involved.

In 1919, the Signal Corps occupied a new building and film vault at The Army War College, built to suit its own storage and plant requirements. Years were devoted to indexing, cross-indexing and cataloguing film and motion picture negative so that any scene or still picture might be readily available to soldier or civilian. So great was the interest of the plant employees that practically no loss resulted from filing, indexing and storage. This enviable accomplishment probably resulted from the identification of most of these employees with film and negatives from its initial development, either in the Paris or Washington laboratories.

The value of the pictorial record of the Army is entirely dependent upon its ready accessibility and distribution. Hence, the War Department policy of encouraging the widespread projection of official motion pictures in church, school and the meeting place of patriotic societies, as well as the sale of historical photographs, at a nominal price, to any responsible individual. Coupled with the decentralized loans of training film and certain special military subjects through Corps Area Signal Officers, the Signal Corps Laboratory has distributed approximately 4,

000 reels of motion picture film and 100,000 still pictures each year. Signal Corps film and prints find their way into every section of the United States and into many foreign countries, thus stimulating new interest in the Army and its activities among those who have no other contact with the military service.

Changes in tactics, technique and equipment, after the World War, served to render obsolete, and obsolescent, many of the sixty-two subjects in the training file. These pictures were produced under the direction of the General Staff, by contract with a commercial motion picture company. In 1928, with the cooperation of the Chiefs of Branches concerned, the laboratory entered the field of educational film production, including direction, editing and processing. Fourteen new subjects, comprising thirty-three reels, have been produced. All were approved by the War Department and distributed to the service. In 1931, funds were made available to the laboratory for the purchase of sound recording and processing equipment. New training films are issued in the 35-mm and 16-mm (home movie) size and in 35-mm sound version. The laboratory has, in addition, formulated a schedule for scoring sound on selected silent films produced since 1928.

With the availability of new subject matter, loans of training film from Corps Area libraries have increased from year to year. The laboratory undertakes to furnish additional prints as required and offers its facilities for the cleaning and repair of serviceable motion picture film from service schools and corps area libraries.

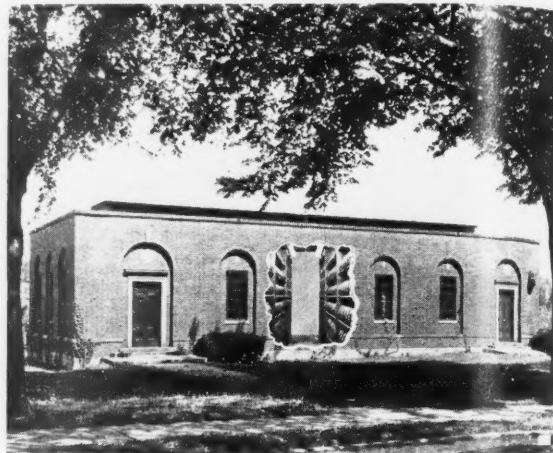
Present equipment and facility in its use contrast markedly with the days of General Greely's issue of cameras to Signal Corps troops in the field, who covered military photographic assignments in addition to their other duties. Within the laboratory is installed the best photographic equipment which the commercial market affords. Trained personnel does complete justice to this equipment. Motion picture photographers from the laboratory go on assignment with

training film units and cover subjects of national interest for the historical files, returning negative which is creditable to the Signal Corps. Developing, printing, titling and animating, when required, are accomplished within the plant so as to furnish a finished product which compares favorably with the better commercial pictures of a similar nature. Still photographers cover local assignments at the White House, in the War Department buildings, on the District Engineer's projects, in short, wherever they are ordered by the Army Pictorial Service. Prints from negatives made on assignments, from the portrait studio, enlarging or contact printing rooms, in general, are superior to those produced commercially. Excellence of equipment and painstaking care in processing, make possible these results.

Each year selected graduates from the Photographic Course at the Signal Corps School are detailed to the laboratory for the additional professional training required to fit them for duty as supervisors or assistant supervisors of corps area or service school photographic laboratories. In this manner, the plant serves to perpetuate a high standard of photographic excellence within its own doors and eventually throughout the service.

Every precaution, within the limit of available funds, is made to safeguard the pictorial record of the army in order that it may "serve posterity". Continuous re jacketing of still negatives is in progress. About five years, working spare time, is required of the still laboratory personnel to accomplish this project. The entire operation is then repeated. Re jacketing includes negative inspection to catch chemical decomposition, breakage and filing errors. Vault stocks of motion picture negative are rewound and inspected bi-annually. Rolls showing signs of decom-

position, or the effect of wear, are replaced by duplicate negative fabricated from corresponding files of master print. While no satisfactory solution has been reached by the large experimental laboratories for preserving motion picture film, they are receiving pressure for such a solution, as the age of industry increases. Some process to accomplish such an end, coupled with common-sense vigilance pending such a



The film vault, an adjunct of the laboratory. This vault now contains approximately 5,000,000 feet of War Dept. motion picture films. Inset—Interior of one of the eighteen bank vaults for film storage.

discovery, will make "Flashes of Action" (World War film) available to an audience which will find in it the same interest that the Command and General Staff School would find today in projecting nine reels of "Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow."



The Real Conflict at Shanghai: International Law vs. Tactics

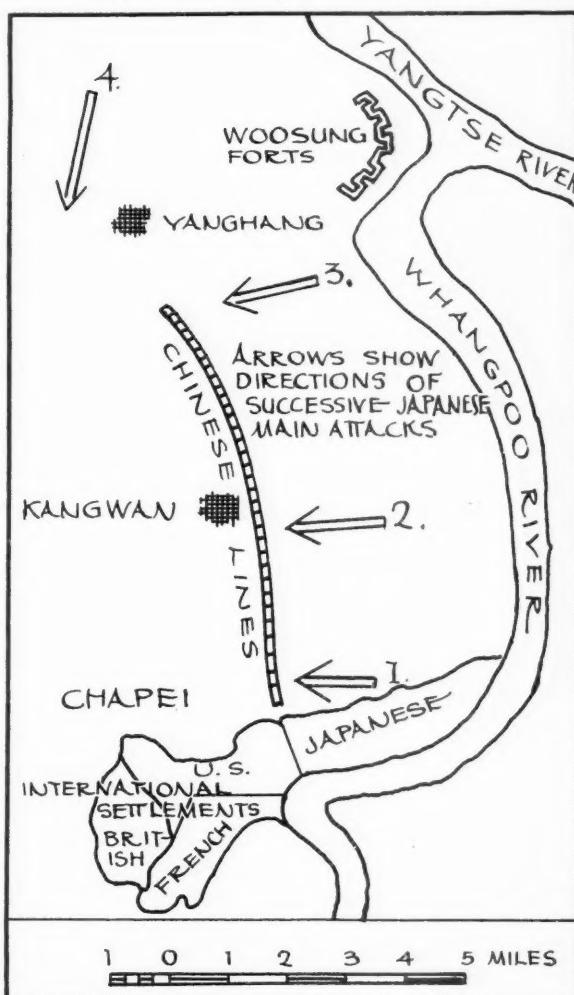
THE latest complete example of a military operation, the Japanese attack at Shanghai, is now on record. Tactically, the lessons were obvious, confirming those principles we at least respect. Tactics are the things one can do in battle: the possible moves of the war game. As with strategy, statesmen can never add to, but may often subtract from these possibilities.

Few cabinets have been better fitted, by training and by doctrine, to prosecute war, and to give a general in the field intelligent, sympathetic backing, than the one which succeeded to power in Japan after the fall of the Shidehara Ministry. But, examining this operation, there appears some evidence that the cabinet, rather than the general, really conducted it.

The right of the Chinese defensive position rested on the International Settlement—neutral ground. But the Chinese left was in the air; it rested on no strong terrain feature, although prolonged and covered to some extent by the detached Woosung forts. In reducing a defensive position, tactics offer but four courses: a straight push, a penetration, a single envelopment or turning movement, and a double envelopment—that maneuver which began as a Punic victory and continued as a Prussian obsession. The Japanese general commanding at Shanghai was a professional soldier, well understanding these elementary theorems of attack. The weakness of the Chinese left was certainly apparent to him at first glance. And he knew that the Japanese naval forces had already failed in a frontal attack in the Chapei area. But instead of adopting the natural and outstanding course; instead of moving troops up the Yangtse River and falling on the flank in rear of the Chinese left, he tried again to penetrate the line near Kangwan Station, and next, to drive in south of the Woosung Forts, toward Yanghang: successive and difficult frontal attacks. In view of General Uyeda's known ability, one can only conclude that he was obeying orders—which none but his home government could impose upon him. But why did a cabinet with considerable military training among its members impose such orders?

Japan had announced that her object was simply to gain Shanghai, not to make war on China. Diplomatically, this statement was so admirable as to be almost an ironical bow toward the United States, which in 1914 seized Vera Cruz without, so President Wilson protested, the slightest hostile intent toward the Mexican people. International law has already acquiesced in the theory that naval forces and marines might land to protect their nationals, and even capture a port in the process, without committing an act of war.

At Vera Cruz, the United States extended this principle by landing army units to hold what the navy had gained. At Shanghai, Japan further extended it by throwing in army units during the fight itself to reinforce the navy, which had not succeeded in gaining anything. The possible attitude of the Western Powers toward this extension naturally caused Japan some anxiety, but she had the dragon



by the tail and could not afford to let go after the Chapei reverse, for, if she evacuated Shanghai before driving out the Chinese, she would have nothing to trade later for a free hand in Manchuria.

But apt as the position may have been diplomatically, it was not so fortunate from a military standpoint. When Japan confined her avowed aims to Shanghai,

she also limited her theater of operations. By introducing army units into the fighting, she had already overstepped the Vera Cruz precedent on which her initial action was based. So to send troops inland up the Yangtse for a far-flung turning movement might, at that delicate stage, have been considered tantamount to invasion and a technical act of war. This was a consummation devoutly to be avoided. Therefore, unless a break with the Western Powers was to be risked, the military maneuver must be curtailed and limited to the immediate area of Shanghai; that is, to direct attacks on the Shanghai position.

Yet even after the check which the naval landing parties had received in the early Chapei fighting, it still seemed probable that the army units would succeed, even in another frontal attack. Armies are intended for land warfare which, to bluejackets, is an avocation at best. The Chinese forces lacked training, discipline, and team work; in all of which the Japanese were superior—so far superior, it was generally conceded at the time, that neither trenches nor numbers could be expected to offset the difference in fighting efficiency.

But the customary unexpected happened. To those of us who were unable to be present at the first battle of Jericho, the similar spectacle, promised us by Mr. Hearst and others in the next war, was not produced. Japanese aviation accomplished no more and no less than our active officers of the Air Corps claim and concede for a battle of entrenched positions. And

the Chinese showed the results of careful foreign training in those two still supreme defensive weapons: burrowed earth and well-placed machine guns. On the morale side, Chapei had given them confidence of success.

When the frontal attacks of the army had also failed the general was superseded, as is usually the case when it is clear that a new plan must be tried and when this change of plan must be made without weakening confidence in the directing authorities at home. The alternatives were to abandon the Shanghai operation entirely or else to try a turning movement up the Yangtse River, even at the risk of Western displeasure. Japan chose the latter. It succeeded tactically. It succeeded diplomatically as well, for the Chinese defense caved in before specific protest could be raised. Before the West knew what was happening or how it was done, Shanghai was in Japanese hands.

Thus, when risked and put to the test, military expediency did not, in this case, jeopardize the diplomatic objectives, but instead actually gained them. Whether or not the hazard to foreign relations was as great as the statesmen believed; and whether or not this hazard, so cautiously played at first, condoned the loss in men and prestige caused by binding General Uyeda's hands, are questions of which an outsider is scarcely competent to judge. But it appears as difficult in war as in peace, for a nation as for an individual, to have a cake and eat it, too.

A Section Leader's Impression of a Big Offensive

(As told to a stenographer soon afterwards)

September 30, 1918.

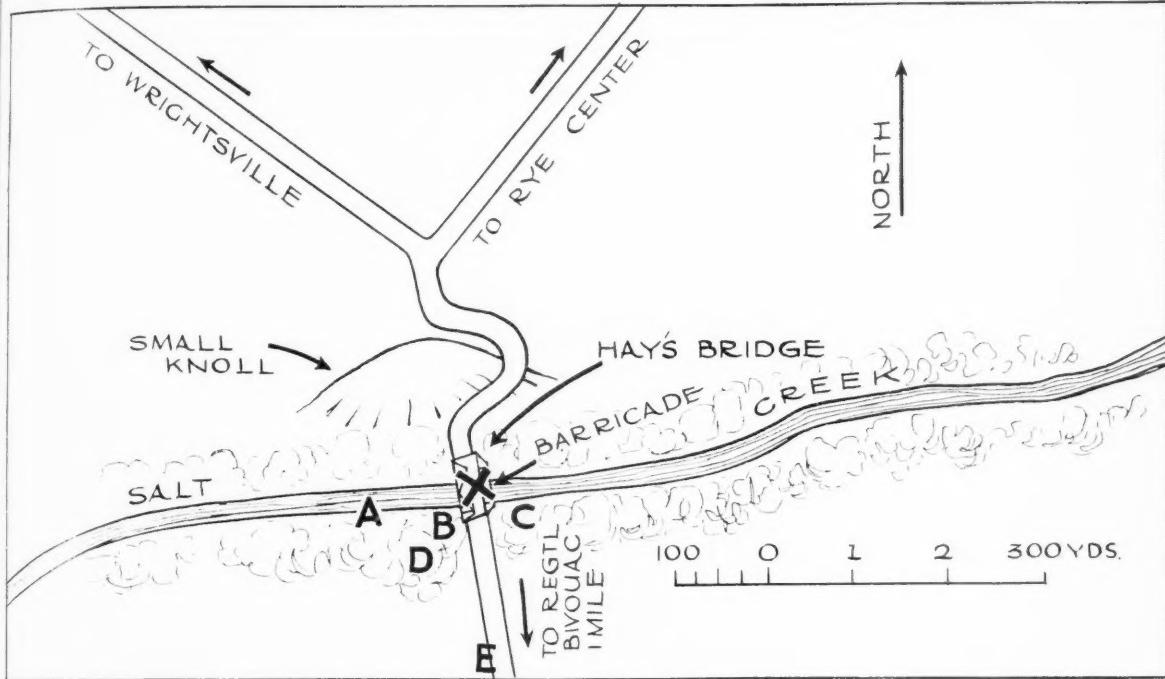
SUNDAY morning at 5:50 a. m. the barrage was put down about 50 yards in front of us and stayed there for 4 minutes and then lifted and for the first two hundred yards we advanced in mass formation and E Company being in support as F Company fell back and took up our position and advanced on and then we came in contact with a heavy nest of German machine guns and was held up there for a few minutes and with our bombs and Lewis guns we wiped those out and went through a heavy mass of Jerry wire (it was about 50 yards wide) and we got through the wire. We were then up with F Company and come in contact with another nest of machine guns and we made a rush through them and, going through, we saw, I guess, almost 20 machine guns and 50 or 60 dead and wounded Germans and then we advanced on and came to some more wire, which seemed to be 50 or 60 yards through, and we went on and then came to the canal tunnel and went over it and came to a trench and was held up by an awful nest of machine guns and us being short of bombs and Lewis ammunition had to remain there till more troops come and, in the time of that, it being so smoky and foggy I

myself saw some American troops in front of the line. I went out there and found 23 of my own men out there in shell holes, and they could not get back, for they were almost in the muzzle of that awful nest of Jerry machine guns. And got out there and got them scattered out in shell holes, and the smoke all left, and we saw about 50 Germans coming and we had ten Lewis guns with us and give them orders to fire and we opened up on them and about half of them fell and the rest of them went to the rear and just before we got to that we captured 108 prisoners and 3 of his 2-inch guns and, when we stopped those Germans, I seen that we were too far out and I got them together, and we crawled back into our trench and, out of the 23, I lost 2 men and would not of lost them if they had listened to what I told them. But we got back into our trench, and part of them got straggled off again, and the rest of us got with the company at the tunnel, and my estimate of prisoners is about 800 and I saw about 150 machine guns and we were relieved by Australians and was ordered to come to the rear and did so.

CORPORAL W. C. SMITH,
Company E, 119th Infantry.

NOTES FROM THE CHIEF OF CAVALRY

What Would You Do in a Situation Like This?



SECOND Lieutenant Kirby Hawks rubbed his hands together in a gesture of complete self-satisfaction. "Now," said Mr. Hawks, "I think nothing is going to get across that bridge!"

The circumstances which caused Mr. Hawks to be so pleased with his work were these: His regiment, to which was attached a platoon of armored cars, had gone into bivouac at 10:00 AM, in hostile territory. An outpost was promptly established. In addition thereto a detached post of a rifle platoon with an anti-tank gun (.50 caliber machine gun) attached, our Mr. Hawks in command, had been sent to cover Hay's Bridge, the only crossing over Salt Creek, an unfordable stream which ran east and west about one mile north of the regimental bivouac. It was known that the regiment would remain in bivouac throughout the day and probably part of the night. Enemy cavalry, while known to be within a day's march to the west, had not been encountered in force as yet, but his reconnaissance, horse, air, and mechanized, had been active since yesterday, particularly his armored cars.

Lieutenant Hawks, at 10:00 AM, had found the ground around Hay's Bridge as shown in the sketch, and had promptly disposed his force as follows:

Hay's Bridge was completely blocked by a strong barricade. At point "A" close to the river bank Corporal Headspace, in charge of the .50 caliber gun, had sited his weapon to cover the barricade. The platoon was disposed in the edge of the woods along

the river bank at "B" and "C" to cover the bridge by fire. The horses were at "D."

At 10:30 AM, an irate voice interrupted Hawk's contemplation with, "Will you tell me how in Heaven's name I am to get my cars across that bridge and make a reconnaissance of Wrightsville and Rye Center?" Hawks turned to see First Lieutenant Piston Slapp, commander of the armored car platoon, behind him, his ears halted on the road.

"I suppose if you must cross here, said Hawks, we shall have to take down the barrier. We can get it down in about ten minutes," and turning to his platoon sergeant he gave instructions for the removal of the barricade. "Anyhow," thought Hawks, "I can rebuild it in another half hour."

"And don't block that bridge again, Hawks," said Lieutenant Slapp. "We'll be coming back this way sometime today—maybe with Red ears after us and we'll want to get across here in a hurry."

Slapp and his ears disappeared to the north and Mr. Hawks sat on a rock to do some thinking. "My whole plan was built up on the idea of barreling the bridge," he mused, "now that this barricade can't be used my dispositions don't look so good. Now, let's see—what shall I do?" Well,

What would you do?

For Solution Turn to Next Page.

A Solution of Lieutenant Hawks' Problem

"The more I think of it," Mr. Hawks continued to himself, "the more I think I'm wrong in my dispositions—barriade or no barricade. That knoll just across Salt Creek commands my position and affords perfect cover to an attacking party. Also, it gives observation of this bank of the creek. That knoll might just as well work for me as for the Reds. Suppose I put Corporal Headspace's .50 caliber machine gun on the north slope of the knoll, so that it commands the Wrightsville and Rye Center Roads. The gun could be concealed easily. Then I could put the platoon under cover on the reverse (south) slope so disposed that it can easily move to defend the knoll or cover the retirement on the bridge. An observation post near the summit would cover all the ground on the north bank of the creek. The horses might well stay where they are, under cover on the south bank. Yes, that seems more sensible to me for daylight dispositions and that's what I'll do. When night comes, if it is a bright moonlight night like last night, we'll keep the same dispositions, but if it is quite dark I'll leave a listening post at the junction of the Wrightsville and Rye Center Roads and then defend the bridge from the south bank, the rifle squads near the bank on each side of the bridge, the .50 caliber machine gun near the edge of the road at about "E", sited down the road on the bridge.—*Department of Tactics, the Cavalry School.*

Cavalry School Publications

MECHANIZED CAVALRY. The Cavalry School has just published a pamphlet entitled "Mechanized Cavalry." The text of this pamphlet has been prepared at the Cavalry School with the assistance of the Commanding Officer, Detachment, 1st Cavalry (Mechanized), and the Office of the Chief of Cavalry. The pamphlet contains a general discussion of Mechanized Cavalry, Mechanized Cavalry with Horse Cavalry Units, the Mechanized Cavalry Regiment, and Defense Against Meehanized Units. It is the first authoritative text on Mechanized Cavalry published in the United States Army, and it is believed that all officers will find it most interesting and instructive.

THE CAVALRY 37MM. GUN SQUAD. The Cavalry School has also published "The Cavalry 37mm. Gun Squad", which carefully covers the use of this gun for general purposes and against moving targets, as it has now been modified and adapted to the cavalry pack saddle. This pamphlet should be most useful to all regimental headquarters and in machine gun troops.

TACTICAL PRINCIPLES AND LOGISTICS FOR CAVALRY.
Receipt is acknowledged of the new text recently produced at the Cavalry School, "Tactical Principles and Logistics for Cavalry." The inclusion therein of an extensive chapter on Cavalry Supply will be welcomed by cavalry men in general, for whom it will fill a long felt want.

**Extracts from the Annual Report of
Major General Guy V. Henry,
Chief of Cavalry**

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1932

Personnel Section

MORALE: In general, the morale of the Cavalry personnel is high and they take great pride in their arm; this in spite of inadequate pay to meet necessary expenses and many other discouraging factors.

Military Education of Regular Army Cavalry Officers: Cavalry officers attending the 1932-1933 courses at various schools:

Army War College	8
Army Industrial College	1
Command and General Staff School	11
(2nd Year Course)	
Command and General Staff School	14
(1st Year Course)	
Advanced Course, The Cavalry School	17
Troop Officers' Course, The Cavalry School	21
Special Advanced Equitation Course, The Cavalry School	14
Air Corps Tactical School	2
Advanced Course, Infantry School	1
Advanced Course, F. A. School	1
Tank School	5
Motor Transport School	3
Signal School	5
<i>Ecole de Guerre</i> , Paris	1
German Cavalry School	1
Polish Cavalry School	1
Rhodes Scholarship, Oxford University	1
<i>Education of National Cadets</i> , London	1

Education of National Guard and Reserve Cavalry Officers: Cavalry officers who attended 1931 courses at The Cavalry School: National Guard and Reserve Field Officers' Course (April 29 to June 15, 1932)

Lieutenant Colonel, Reserve	1
Major, Reserve	1
<i>National Guard and Reserve Troop Officers' Course</i> (March 11 to June 15, 1932)	
National Guard	
Major	1
Captains	7
1st Lieutenants	5
2nd Lieutenants	4
Reserve	
Captain	1
1st Lieutenants	3
2nd Lieutenants	3
<i>Troop Officers' Course</i> (Sept. 15, 1931 to June 17, 1932)	
2nd Lieutenant, Reserve	1
(at his own expense)	

Education of Cavalry Enlisted Men: Enlisted men who pursued courses at Special Service Schools during the fiscal year 1931-32:

Noncommissioned Officers' Course, The Cavalry School (Jan. 4 to June 17, 1932)

Regular Army 25
National Guard 9

Signal School, Fort Monmouth, N. J. . .	7 R. A.
Motor Transport School, Holabird Q. M. Depot	2 "
Stenographic Course, Fort Geo. G. Meade, Md.	5 "
Advanced Horseshoers' Course, The Cavalry School (July 13 to Nov. 10, 1931)	4 "
Advanced Horseshoers' Course, The Cavalry School (Feb. 17 to June 8, 1932)	13 "
Saddlers' Course, The Cavalry School (July 13 to Nov. 10, 1931)	3 "
Saddlers' Course, The Cavalry School (Feb. 17 to June 8, 1932)	10 "

Plans and Training Section

Experimental regimental organization: With a view to increasing the firepower and mobility of the cavalry regiment and of giving it additional defense against attacks of armored vehicles, an experimental re-organization of the 2nd Cavalry (Fort Riley, Kansas) for one year has been authorized by this office. This re-organization is purely a temporary one, and is intended solely for practical observation of its tactical effectiveness. The salient features embodied in this project are:

- (1) The incorporation of a platoon (4 cars) of armored cars in the headquarters troop.
- (2) The addition of a .50-caliber machine-gun platoon (8 guns), in pack, to the machine-gun troop, for anti-armored vehicle defense.
- (3) The substitution of light trucks for the escort wagons of the regimental train.

Final report upon this project will be rendered at about this time next year.

GENERAL TRAINING: Training has made uniform progress during the past year. Various theories which have been advanced either to improve existing methods or to develop new ones have been tested during the year. These tests have, in general, been conducted in connection with regular training exercises.

Specifically—the methods, developed at the Cavalry School, of conducting long and rapid marches have been tried out and are being given further test by other Cavalry organizations. Definite conclusions based upon a study of all these tests will undoubtedly be made during the coming year.

The training in machine-gun operation of all members of Cavalry rifle troops has been inaugurated. This promises to provide an adequate supply of troopers within each regiment capable of operating the machine-gun in action.

Emphasis during the year has also been placed upon increasing the efficiency of communication personnel, improving the effectiveness of existing means of communication and developing radio telephone.

Maneuvers. The 4th Corps Area maneuvers were held at Fort Benning, Georgia, during the period from April 15 to May 15, 1932. The 6th Cavalry marched from Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, to engage in these exercises. Considerable mutual benefit is always derived by the representative units of the several arms which participate in such exercises.

From May 9 to 21, troops of the 1st Cavalry Division from Fort Bliss, Texas, were engaged in maneuvers in the vicinity of El Paso, Texas. A test under service conditions of the new light machine guns and their packs and of the new Cavalry radio equipment (SCR-163 radio sets) was made during these maneuvers.

At Leon Springs, Texas, troops of the 2nd Infantry Division augmented by the 5th and 12th Cavalry Regiments carried out an interesting series of maneuvers from May 12 to 26, 1932.

The Cavalry School, during the month of May, conducted a varied series of tactical exercises and demonstrations. These exercises, while primarily intended for student officer instruction, are also excellent means of imparting training to the various troop units which take part in them. The hundred mile forced march, inaugurated last year, was repeated this May as part of the regular field exercises. The command was organized as a reinforced brigade with approximately 610 officers and men and 750 animals.

Antiaircraft training: The importance of adequate offensive tactics for use against hostile aviation is fully appreciated by the Cavalry. Every effort is being made not only to create a uniform appreciation of the menace from the air, but also to develop a uniform, effective and vigorous defense against aerial molestation.

Marches: Elements of the disbanded Mechanized Force marched from Fort Eustis, Virginia, to Fort Knox, Kentucky, during the early part of November, 1931. The movement of approximately 800 miles was made entirely overland by motor and was concluded within four days.

During the Cavalry School maneuvers the latter part of May a force approximating a cavalry brigade, reinforced, made a march of 100 miles within twenty-four hours. After a short rest this force resumed the march, and proceeded to an attack position in continuation of the definite tactical situation upon which the troops were employed.

Incident to the 2nd Division maneuvers held in the vicinity of Tilden, Texas, the 5th Cavalry and Headquarters Troop, 1st Cavalry Brigade, marched from their home station, Fort Clark, Texas, on May 9, 1932, to the maneuver area and returned on May 28, 1932, to Fort Clark.

The 12th Cavalry (less 2nd Squadron and Band) marched from Fort Ringgold, Texas, on May 5, 1932, to Tilden, Texas, to participate in the above-mentioned maneuvers. The return to its home station, June 2, 1932.

The 6th Cavalry moved by marching to Fort Benning, Georgia, during April, 1932, and, after participating in the 4th Corps Area maneuvers held at the Infantry School, returned to its home station, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, on May 28, 1932.

Training films. Two cavalry training films "Cavalry Rifle Platoon—Its Weapons, Organization and Formation" and the "Cavalry Rifle Platoon in Mounted Action" have been released for use by the service since June 30, 1931.

Two films were taken at Fort Riley during the year by commercial firms. The "Riders of Riley" shows the equestrian activities of student officers' classes at the Cavalry School. "The 13th Cavalry" shows sequences of that regiment and of Troop A, 1st Armored Car Squadron.

Cavalry School Extension Courses. No extensive revision of these courses is contemplated for 1932-33; only such revision as may be necessary to correct existing errors will be attempted during this period. It is probable no complete revision of these courses will be made until the Cavalry Field manual is officially adopted by the War Department.

Reserve Officers' Training Corps. During the period covered by this report several studies have been prepared with a view to improving the quality of instruction given at the institutions having Cavalry R. O. T. C. units.

A table showing the strength of Cavalry R. O. T. C. units of which they are part in the various institutions and the number of mounts allotted each unit follows:

Institution	Location	Enrollment	No. of Units	No. of Mounts
		Cav.	Total	
Norwich University	Northfield, Vt.	272	272	1 67
Mass. Agricultural Col.	Amherst, Mass.	360	360	1 44
Va. Military Inst.	Lexington, Va.	217	656	3 60
Univ. of Georgia	Athens, Ga.	314	545	2 60
Culver Mill. Academy	Culver, Ind.	101	462	3 *
Univ. of Illinois	Urbana, Ill.	667	2299	7 54
Mich. State College	Lansing, Mich.	350	1249	4 59
Univ. of Arizona	Tucson, Ariz.	438	438	1 56
New Mexico Mil. Inst.	Roswell, N. Mexico	401	401	1 99
Texas A. & M. Col.	College Sta., Tex.	205	1952	3 63
Oklahoma Mil. Academy	Claremore, Okla.	85	182	2 60
*No. Govt.	Totals	3410	9316	28 622

The following table shows a comparison of enrollment in Cavalry R. O. T. C. units for the past three years:

	1930	1931	1932
Basic Course, 1st Year	1760	1593	1572
Basic Course, 2nd Year	1205	1143	1125
Advanced Course, 1st Year	381	396	357
Advanced Course, 2nd Year	330	295	356
Totals	3676	3427	3410

It is estimated that 422 students attended R. O. T. C. (Cavalry) summer camps last year. Cavalry R. O. T. C. camps were conducted at the following Cavalry posts last year:

- Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont
- Fort Myer, Virginia
- Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia
- Fort Bliss, Texas
- Fort Clark, Texas

Citizens' Military Training Camps. 1854 candidates were enrolled in Cavalry C. M. T. Camps during 1931; 1782 completed the course. The number completing the course in 1931 was a decrease of 97 from the previous year. The following indicates posts at which Cavalry C. M. T. Camps were held during 1931 and the number of C. M. T. C. candidates trained by Cavalry troops:

Post	Branch	No. of Candidates
Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont	Cavalry*	325
Fort Myer, Virginia	Cavalry	257

Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia ..	Cavalry & Basic ..	750
Fort Knox, Kentucky	Cavalry*	176
Fort Sheridan, Illinois	Cavalry	251
Fort Des Moines, Iowa	Cavalry & Infantry	800
Fort Riley, Kansas	Infantry	150
Fort Bliss, Texas	Cavalry & Basic ..	134
Camp S. D. Little, Arizona	Cavalry*	61
Presidio of Monterey, Calif.	Cavalry & F. A. ..	259
Total C.M.T.C. trained by Cavalry		316

Materiel and Equipment Section

Automotive development. The Chief of Cavalry and the Chief of Ordnance are cooperating closely on the development of armored vehicles.

Combat cars. Experiments are being made with various types of combat cars.

Armored cars. The Mechanized Regiment is now being equipped with the T-4 armored car, 6-wheel, 4-wheel drive.

Personnel carriers. Experiments are being made to produce satisfactory cross-country vehicles for personnel carriers in the Scout Troop and Machine Gun Troop of the Mechanized Regiment.

Automatic arms. Satisfactory progress is being made in the production of anti-tank weapons and stable mounts for the light machine guns. Also in radio communications.

Private Mounts

In the past year legislation caused the reduction of the authorized number of private mounts from two to one. In my branch this resulted in a great many officers below field grade being forced to dispose of their second mount at a considerable sacrifice.

A study of the private mount situation in the leading armies of the world discloses a rather liberal attitude on the part of the governments concerned. In general, mounted officers either own their mounts or the government furnishes them. In most cases, if the government furnishes a mount it likewise permits the officer to maintain one or more private mounts. If the mount is furnished by the government it is maintained and foraged. The same is equally true for the authorized number of privately owned mounts.

If contemplated legislation does away entirely with mounted pay, it will work a drastic hardship on all mounted officers in the grade of captain and below.

In the event that legislation precludes mounted pay I earnestly recommend that the government forage and maintain two privately owned mounts for all mounted officers.

I am convinced that the high standard of horsemanship and horsemastership as evidenced during the past twenty-five years can, in part, be attributed to the liberal attitude and encouragement officers received from the government with respect to their private mounts.

It is urgently hoped that nothing further will be done to affect the status of the privately owned mounts in the American Army.

* Number of Basic C.M.T.C., in addition to Cavalry trained by these troops not known.

Our International Horse Shows

DURING October and November were held America's three interesting and instructive horse shows with their colorful and hotly contested international military jumping events. These shows were:

The Boston Horse Show, Boston, Mass., October 25th to 29th.

The National Horse Show, New York City, November 9th to 15th.

The Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, Canada, November 16th to 24th.

The armies of Canada, Irish Free State, United States and France were each officially represented by a team.

CANADA: Lieutenant Colonel R. S. Timmis; Captain C. C. Mann; Captain L. D. Hammond; Captain S. C. Bate.

IRISH FREE STATE: Colonel F. J. Bennett; Captain D. J. Corry; Captain F. A. Ahern; Lieutenant J. T. Neylon.

UNITED STATES: Major J. T. Cole, Cavalry; Lieutenant P. C. Hains, Cavalry; Lieutenant C. W. A. Raguse, Cavalry; Lieutenant E. F. Thomson, Cavalry; Lieutenant J. M. Willems, Field Artillery.

FRANCE: Captain Pierre Clavé; Lieutenant Pierre Cavailé; Lieutenant Jean de Tilière.

In addition to the official teams, there were a number of military entries. At Boston, Captain R. E. Anthony represented the 110th Cavalry, Massachusetts National Guard. At New York, the Regular Army had the Fort Myer, Virginia, Horse Show Team with Lieutenant Colonel C. P. George, F. A., and Captain G. I. Smith, Cavalry; the West Point Team with Captain Frank L. Carr, Cavalry, and Lieutenant John W. Wofford, Cavalry; and as individuals Lieutenant Colonel J. K. Brown, Cavalry, and Lieutenant John L. Hornor, Q.M.C.; the National Guard and Organized Reserve were represented by The Essex Troop Team, Colonel William H. Welch, Captain Theodore Galiza,



UNITED STATES ARMY RIDING TEAM—1932

(Left to right) Major John T. Cole, Cavalry; 1st Lt. Carl W. A. Raguse, Cavalry; 1st Lt. John A. Willems, F. A.; 1st Lt. Earl F. Thomson, Cavalry; 1st Lt. Peter C. Hains, 3d, Cavalry.

Lieutenant Geo. M. Alicanti-Kaufman, and Lieutenant Frank Huyler. Lieutenant Huyler continued on to Toronto in which show a number of Canadian officers and men participated in addition to the official team.

The International Military Classes at both Boston and New York were for the first time judged under the rules of the Fédération Equestre Internationale. These rules are in general use in Europe and are those of the Equestrian Events in the Olympie Games. The civilian events and the mixed civilian and military events were judged as heretofore under the rules commonly used in the United States and Canada—those of the Association of American Horse Shows. At Toronto the International Events were judged under a combination of both sets of rules.

The main features of the Equestrian Federation rules are:

In classes where *faults* are converted into *points*, faults are penalized according to the following table:

Table A

(a) First disobedience	3 points
(b) Knockdown, front or hind feet	4 points
(c) Landing in water or ditch, front or hind feet	4 points
(d) Second disobedience	6 points
(e) Fall of horse and rider	6 points
(f) Fall of rider only	10 points
(g) Third disobedience	elimination

Disobediences are cumulative on the entire round.

For example:

First disobedience (a runout at the post and rail)	3 points
Second disobedience (circling on the course)	6 points
Third disobedience (refusal at the hedge)	elimination
(h) Jumping an obstacle out of its proper order	elimination
(i) An uncorrected error on the course	elimination
(j) Jumping an obstacle before it is reset	elimination
(k) Horse leaving the ring, mounted or riderless	elimination
(l) Overtime is penalized at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ point per full second, or is cause for elimination, according to the conditions of the class. Overtime is never a ground for elimination in team classes.	

Places are awarded on a penalty basis. In case of a tie the same course will be re-jumped. Places in jump-off are awarded on a penalty basis, except that in case of ties amongst contestants who have no time-penalties, *time* decides; and in case of equality of total penalties, penalties other than for time decide.

A *disobedience* is:

1. Refusal, accompanied or not by disturbing the obstacle so that it must be reset.
2. Runout.
3. Defense.
4. Circling in any part of the course for any reason except to retake the course.

Defense. Any action (stopping, backing, rearing, etc.) by which a horse seeks to avoid forward movement.

There were slight variations in the courses at each

of the three shows, but the plates below are, in general, correct for all three.

All of the shows barred the official military teams from hunter classes and a number of the jumping classes. They were, however, allowed to enter the open jumping classes and, of course, civilians were barred from the international military classes.

The first evening performance of the Boston show had the colorful "Parade of International Officers" at an appropriate time during which the national anthems of the competing nations were played. The parade was followed by the "Officer Charger Class," open to all; Course H, time allowance: 1 minute, 5 seconds.

The results of this and the other classes at Boston are shown below:

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY CLASSES

Class 94—Military Jumping (Officer Charger)

Course H—1 min. 5 sec.

1. Tan Bark, U. S. Army Team (Lieut. Thomson up)
2. Ugly, U. S. Army Team (Lieut. Raguse up)
3. First Attempt, Irish Free State Army Team (Capt. Corry up)
4. Cezar, French Army Team (Lieut. Cavaille up)
U. S. Army also entered Ansonia, Timber Cruiser, Tyrol and Joe Aleshire.

Class 96—International Military Pair Jumping

Course B—1 min. 20 sec.

1. Bean Eadair, Irish Free State Army Team (Capt. Ahern up)
2. Blarney Castle, Irish Free State Army Team (Lieut. Neylon up)
3. Avocat, U. S. Army Team (Lieut. Hains up)
4. Ansonia, U. S. Army Team (Lieut. Thomson up)
5. Acis, French Army Team (Lieut. de Tilere up)
6. Champagne, French Army Team (Lieut. de Tilere up)
7. Suzanne, U. S. Army Team (Lieut. Hains up)
8. Tyrol, U. S. Army Team (Lieut. Thomson up)
9. U. S. Army also entered Muskogee and Timber Cruiser and Babe Wartham and Joe Aleshire.

Class 98—Individual Military Trophy

Course F—1 min. 5 sec.

1. Michael, Canadian Army Team (Capt. Mann up)
2. Ugly, U. S. Army Team (Lieut. Raguse up)
3. Acis, French Army Team (Lieut. de Tilere up)
4. Gallow Glass, Irish Free State Army Team (Capt. Ahern up)
5. Joe Aleshire, Tan Bark and Tyrol also entered for the U. S. Army

Class 95—\$1000 International Military Stake

Course A—1 min. 10 sec.

1. Ugly, U. S. Army Team (Lieut. Raguse up)
2. Gallow Glass, Irish Free State Army Team (Capt. Ahern up)
3. Slievenamon, Irish Free State Army Team (Capt. Corry up)
4. Turoe, Irish Free State Army Team (Capt. Corry up)
5. Blarney Castle, Irish Free State Army Team (Capt. Ahern up)
6. Michael, Canadian Army Team (Capt. Mann up)
7. Joe Aleshire, Dick Waring, Tyrol, Tan Bark and Suzanne also entered for the U. S. Army.
8. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 went clean on the original course; on the jump off Nos. 1 and 2 went clean, Ugly winning on time.

Class 97—International Military Team Trophy

Course A—1 min. 10 sec.

1. Gallow Glass, Irish Free State Team (Capt. Ahern up)
2. Kilmallock, Irish Free State Team (Lieut. Neylon up)
3. Shannon Power, Irish Free State Team (Capt. Corry up)
4. Tenace, French Army Team (Capt. Clave up)
5. Acis, French Army Team (Lieut. de Tilere up)
6. Cezar, French Army Team (Lieut. Cavaille up)
7. Tan Bark, U. S. Army Team (Lieut. Thomson up)
8. Ugly, U. S. Army Team (Lieut. Raguse up)
9. Joe Aleshire, U. S. Army Team (Major Cole up)

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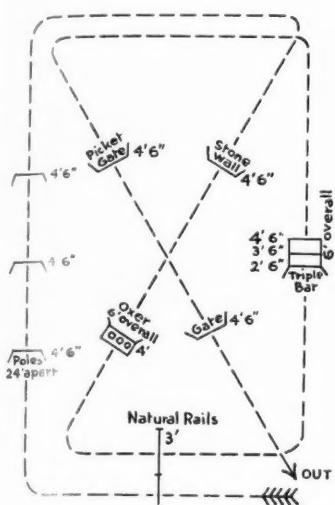
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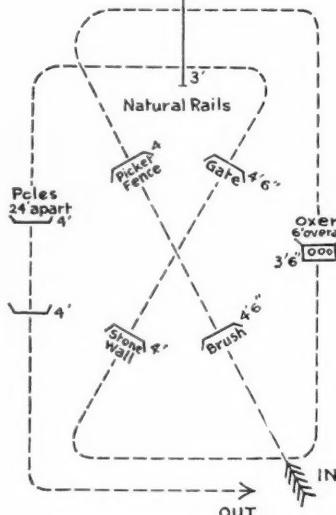
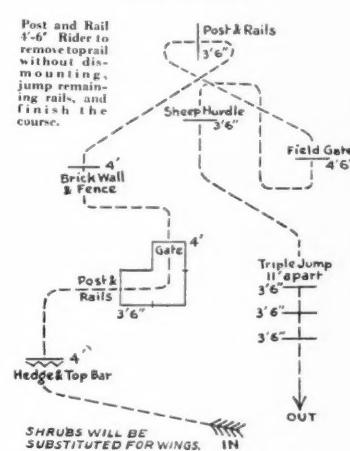
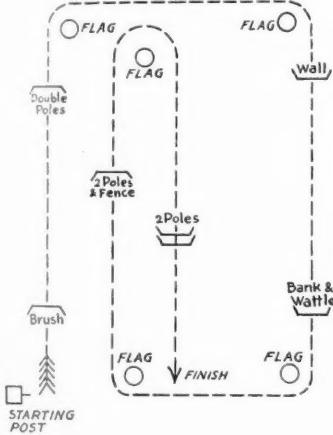
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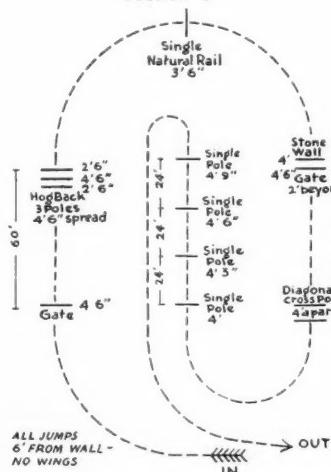
COURSE "A"



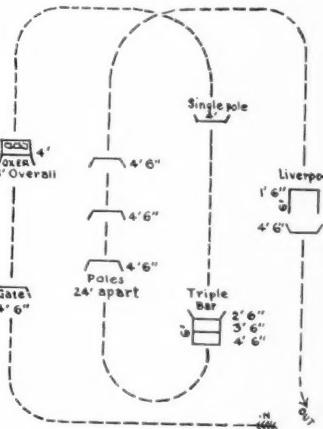
COURSE "B"

COURSE "D"
HANDY HUNTERSCOURSE "E"
SCURRY STAKES
No jump over four feet

COURSE "F"



COURSE "H"



4. Michael, Canadian Army Team (Capt. Mann up)
Bucephalus, Canadian Army Team (Col. Timmis up)
Red Plume, Canadian Army Team (Lieut. Hammond up)
The Irish and French teams jumped off for first and second places, having tied on the original course—each team having one knockdown for its three horses jumped.

MIXED CIVILIAN AND MILITARY CLASSES

Class 87—Handy Hunter

Course D

1. Popover, Hugh Bancroft, Jr.
 2. Gallon Glass, Irish Free State Army Team
 3. Tyrol, U. S. Army Team (Lieut. Haines up)
 4. Good News, R. P. Symmes
- U. S. Army also entered Suzanne.

Class 90—Scurry Sweepstakes

1. Babe Wartham, U. S. Army Team (Lieut. Raguse up)
 2. Fairfax, Hugh Bancroft, Jr.
 3. Martin's Caddy, Dr. Thomas F. Broderick
 4. Souriant III, Belle W. Baruch
- There was only one foreign entry in this class.
U. S. Army also entered Suzanne.

Class 88—Hunters or Jumpers

Triple Bar

1. Cezar, French Army Team (Lieut. Cavaille up)
2. Cambinne, French Army Team (Lieut. Cavaille up)

3. Martin's Caddy, Thomas F. Broderick
4. Judex, French Army Team (Capt. Clave up)
U. S. Army had four entries—Ansonia, Timber Cruiser, Babe Wartham, and Avocat.

Class 91—Three Hunters or Jumpers

1. Robespierre, French Army Team (Capt. Clave up)
 2. Cambinne, French Army Team (Lieut. Cavaille up)
 3. Acis, French Army Team (Lieut. de Tilere up)
 4. Show Me, Hugh Bancroft, Jr. (Danny Shea up)
 5. Cinderella, Hugh Bancroft, Jr. (Hugh Bancroft, Jr. up)
 6. Popover, Hugh Bancroft, Jr. (Bob Henderson up)
 7. Michael, Canadian Army Team (Capt. Hammond up)
 8. Bucephalus, Canadian Army Team (Capt. Mann up)
 9. Red Plume, Canadian Army Team (Col. Timmis up)
 10. Red Prophet, Canadian Army Team (Col. Timmis up)
 11. Mountain Top, Canadian Army Team (Capt. Mann up)
 12. Bronte, Canadian Army Team (Capt. Bates up)
- U. S. Army had one entry of Avocat, Suzanne and Musko-gee, ridden respectively by Major Cole, Lieut. Thompson, and Lieut. Hains, but did not place.

Class 86—Hunters or Jumpers
Four jumps, 5' feet

1. Cezar, French Army Team (Lieut. Cavaille up)
 2. Michael, Canadian Army Team (Capt. Mann up)
 3. Show Me, Hugh Bancroft, Jr. (Bob Hutchenson up)
 4. Acis, French Army Team (Capt. Clave up)
- There were no U. S. Army entries.

Class 92—\$1000 Jumper Stake
Course H

1. Ansonia, U. S. Army Team (Lieut. Thomson up)
 2. Perdinnis, Hugh Bancroft, Jr. (Danny Shea up)
 3. St. Cloud, Hugh Bancroft, Jr. (Danny Shea up)
 4. Babe Wartham, U. S. Army Team (Lieut. Raguse up)
 5. Gray Dawn, Miss E. R. Sears (Mr. Cravens up)
 6. Muskogee, U. S. Army Team (Lieut. Hains up)
- Timber Cruiser also entered for U. S. Army.

RECAPITULATION

For the five International Military Classes the ribbons were awarded as follows:

	Firsts	Seconds	Thirds	Fourths	Fifths	Sixths
U. S. Army	2	3	1	1	0	0
French Army	0	1	2	1	0	0
Irish Free State Army..	2	1	2	2	1	0
Canadian Army	1	0	0	1	0	1

For the six mixed Civilian and Military Jumping Classes the ribbons were awarded as follows:

	Firsts	Seconds	Thirds	Fourths	Fifths	Sixths
Civilians	1	3	4	2	1	0
U. S. Army	2	0	1	1	0	1
French Army	3	1	0	2	0	0
Irish Army	0	1	0	0	0	0
Canadian Army	0	1	1	1	0	0

The National Horse Show, New York

There was renewed interest in this year's National Horse Show. All classes were well filled; the hunter classes were an education in that type of horseflesh, and the jumping classes were uniformly excellent.

In this show the United States Army Team had the unique distinction of winning both the International Military Team Trophy and the International Individual Military Championship,—truly an outstanding accomplishment.

Other items of note were the fine escort furnished the International Teams by Squadron A, N. Y. National Guard and the exhibitions of "Rough Riding" by the New York City Police and "Trick Riding" by the New York State Troopers. This latter squad of about fifteen troopers were mounted on pinto ponies equipped with specially arranged stock saddles and gave an exhibition of which they may well be proud.

The details of the various classes in which military personnel participated follow.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY CLASSES

Class 132—International Military Pair Jumping

Course B—1 min. 25 sec.

1. { Michael, Canadian Army Team (Capt. Mann up)
Red Plume, Canadian Army Team (Capt. Hammond up)
 2. { Slievenamon, Irish Free St. Army Team (Capt. Ahern up)
Gallowglass, Irish Free St. Army Team (Capt. Corry up)
 3. { Beann Eadair, Irish Fr. St. Army Team (Capt. Corry up)
Blarney Castle, Irish Free St. Army Team (Lt. Neylon up)
 4. { Shannon Power, Irish F. St. Army Team (Capt. Corry up)
Kilmallock, Irish Free St. Army Team (Capt. Ahern up)
- U. S. Army Team also entered Muskogee and Timber Cruiser, Suzanne and Tyrol, Clysmic and Avocat, Tan Bark and Ugly.
Fort Myer entered Squire and Miss America.

Class 134—International Military Team Trophy

Course A—1 min. 15 sec.

1. { Tan Bark, U. S. Army Team (Lieut. Thomson up)
Ugly, U. S. Army Team (Lieut. Raguse up)
2. { Joe Aleshire, U. S. Army Team (Major Cole up)
Judex, French Army Team (Capt. Clave up)
2. { Acis, French Army Team (Lieut. de Tilerie up)
Cezar, French Army Team (Capt. Cavaille up)

3. { Red Prophet, Canadian Army Team (Capt. Hammond up)
Red Plume, Canadian Army Team (Capt. Mann up)
4. { Michael, Canadian Army Team (Col. Timmis up)
Gallowglass, Irish Free St. Army Team (Capt. Ahern up)
Kilmallock, Irish Free St. Army Team (Capt. Neylon up)
1. { Shannon Power, Irish Fr. St. Army Team (Capt. Corry up)
The French Army Team jumped first with two knockdowns for Capt. Clave and the other two horses jumped clean—Penalties 8 points. Then the Irish and Canadians jumped with 6 and 5 knockdowns, respectively. Lt. Thomson lead off for the United States with one knockdown, followed by Lt. Raguse and Major Cole both jumping clean.

Class 135—International Individual Military Championship

Course A—1 min. 15 sec.

1. Tan Bark, U. S. Army Team (Lieut. Thomson up)
 2. Cezar, French Army Team (Lieut. Cavaille up)
- In this class three from each country who had jumped in the Military Team Championship were entitled to jump. On the original course Lt. Cavaille for France, Capt. Corry for the Irish Free State, and Lt. Thomson, Lt. Raguse and Major Cole for the United States all jumped clean. On the jump-off Lt. Thomson again jumped clean while Lt. Cavaille, Lt. Raguse and Major Cole each had one knock-down. Lt. Cavaille was placed second on his time score of 40 4/5 seconds against 46 1/5 and 47 3/5 seconds for Lt. Raguse and Major Cole, respectively.

Class 130—Officers' Chargers (Privately owned)

The Charles L. Scott Challenge Cup
Private Horses—American Officers

Course A

1. Squire, Fort Myer Horse Show Team (Capt. G. I. Smith up)
 2. Timber Cruiser, Captain E. Y. Argo (Lieut. Williams up)
- Horses were also entered by Lt. Alicanti-Kaufman, Lt. John L. Hornor, Jr., Lt. Frank Huylar, and Col. Wm. H. Welch.

Class 133—International Military Sweepstakes, \$1,000

Course A—1 min. 15 sec.

1. Shannon Power, Irish Free St. Army Team (Capt. Corry up)
 2. Michael, Canadian Army Team (Capt. Mann up)
 3. Ugly, U. S. Army Team (Lieut. Raguse up)
 4. Gallowglass, Irish Free State Army Team (Lieut. Neylon up)
 5. Joe Aleshire, U. S. Army Team (Major Cole up)
 6. Ireland's Own, Irish Free St. Army Team (Capt. Ahern up)
- In addition to the regular international teams, Fort Myer was represented by Lt. Col. George on Miss America and Captain G. I. Smith on Squire and Lt. Frank Huylar, ORC, rode Captain Kidd. This was an excellent class. On the first round out of 25 contestants, three Irish, two U. S., two French and one Canadian team horses jumped clean. On the jump-off six of these eight horses went clean with the remarkable result that Capt. Corry of the Irish Free State Army Team and Captain Mann of the Canadian Army Team each jumped the course in 45 2/5 seconds. This tied them and on the second jump-off both went clean—Capt. Corry winning on 44 2/5 seconds against Captain Mann's 48 seconds.

MILITARY JUMPERS

Class 131—The Bowman Challenge Cup

Course F reduced to 4' 3"

1. Cezar, French Army Team
 2. Blarney Castle, Irish Free State Army Team
- All regular international teams entered this class and, in addition, West Point, Fort Myer, Lt. Geo. Alicanti-Kaufman and Lt. Frank Huylar, ORC.

Class 129—Officers' Chargers

2 jumps 3' 6" Gaits 20% Jumping 10%

1. Russelson, Lieut. Col. John K. Brown (Lieut. Col. Brown up)
 2. Avocat, U. S. Army Team (Major Cole up)
 3. Mithridate, West Point Horse Show Team (Capt. Carr up)
 4. Beann Eadair, Irish Free St. Army Team (Capt. Mann up)
- Lt. Alicanti-Kaufman, Lt. Frank Huylar, Col. Wm. H. Welch, Essex Troop Horse Show Team, Fort Myer and West Point were also represented.

MIXED CIVILIAN AND MILITARY CLASSES

Class 102—Green Hunter

1. Bon Diable, Mrs. John Hay Whitney
2. Rock Alder, Edward V. Quinn

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3. Imp Sir Richard, H. Hollon Crowell
 4. Mithridate, West Point Horse Show Team (Capt. Frank Carr up)

Class 121—Pen Jump

1. Fairfax, Hugh Bancroft, Jr. (Danny Shea up)
2. Tan Bark, U. S. Army Team (Lt. Thomson up)
3. Suzanne, U. S. Army Team (Lt. Thomson up)
4. Slievenamon, Irish Free State Army Team (Capt. Corry up)
 Also entered Lt. Frank Huyler, Cav-ORC, on Captain Kidd and Fort Myer Team, with Lt. Col. George, F. A., on Miss America.

Class 128—Jumpers; \$2,000 Stake

Course A

1. Jules, French Army Team
2. Acis, French Army Team
3. Clysmic, U. S. Army Team
4. Tyrol, U. S. Army Team
5. Champagne, French Army Team
6. Angus, Mr. Donald Grant Herring
 The U. S. Army Team also jumped Suzanne and the West Point Team jumped Geraldine and Queen's Own, Lt. Wofford up. The French Army Team placed all three horses entered.

Class 127—Jumpers—Westchester Challenge Cup (Team of three owned by one exhibitor)

Course A

1. Slievenamon, Irish Free State Army Team
2. Blarney Castle, Irish Free State Army Team
3. Turoe, Irish Free State Army Team
4. Avocat, U. S. Army Team (Major Cole up)
5. Muskogee, U. S. Army Team (Lt. Hains up)
6. Tyrol, U. S. Army Team (Lt. Raguse up)
7. Jules, French Army Team
8. Champagne, French Army Team
9. Acis, French Army Team
10. Penace, French Army Team
11. Cezar, French Army Team
12. Robespierre, French Army Team
 Mr. Hugh Bancroft, Jr., and Fort Myer also entered one team each and the Canadian Army Team two teams.

Class 118—Jumpers—The Puritan

Course B

1. Cinelli, Mr. Alvin Untermeyer
2. Peter, Capt. Theodore Galiza
3. By Request, Trillora Farm
4. Golden Eagle, Dr. Andrew J. Jackson
 Horses were also entered by Lt. John L. Hornor, Jr., QMC, Col. Wm. H. Welch, Essex Troop Horse Show Team, and the Canadian Army Team.

Class 105—Half-Bred Hunter Challenge Trophy

Hunter Course

1. Your Way, Mr. Edward V. Quinn
2. Sunny Sunday, Morelands Stables
3. Black Gnat, Mr. Peter Drever
4. Russelson, Lt. Col. John K. Brown

Class 119—Jumpers—The Rocket

4 jumps 5' high

1. Big Chief, Mr. H. E. Millard
2. Avocat, U. S. Army Team, (Major Cole up)
3. By Request, Trillora Farm
4. Champagne, French Army Team
 The following military personnel also entered horses: Fort Myer, West Point, Irish Free State and Canadian Army Teams, and Col. Wm. H. Welch.

Class 120—Jumpers—The Skyscraper

2 jumps 5' 2 jumps 5' 6" 2 jumps 6'

1. Black Gnat, Mr. Peter Drever
2. Acis, French Army Team
3. Vistale, French Army Team
4. Overlooking General, Mr. James P. Hunter

Class 122—Jumpers—The Brooks-Bright Foundation Challenge Cup

Course A

1. St. Cloud, Mr. Hugh Bancroft, Jr.
2. Bronte, Canadian Army Team
3. Killmallock, Irish Free State Army Team
4. Bucephalus, Canadian Army Team
 The U. S. and French Army Teams entered this class. Fort Myer and West Point, Lt. John L. Hornor, Jr., Lt. Frank Huyler, and Lt. Col. Wm. H. Welch entered.

Class 110—Qualified Hunters—Middleweight

Course B

1. Red Tape, Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin
2. Trolley, Mrs. Bernard F. Gimbel
3. Highlander, Essex Troop Horse Show Team
4. Imp Ballymore, Old Town Hill Farm

Class 126—Jumpers—The Handy

Course D

1. The Wasp, Trillora Farm
2. Popover, Mr. Hugh Bancroft, Jr.
3. Queen of Sports, Mr. Frederick von Lambeck
4. Tan Bark, U. S. Army Team
 Lt. John L. Hornor, Jr., Lt. Frank Huyler, Fort Myer and the Irish Free State Army Teams also entered.

Class 125—Jumpers—The Scurvy

Course D

1. Fairfax, Mr. Hugh Bancroft, Jr.
2. Squire, Fort Myer Horse Show Team, (Capt. G. I. Smith up)
3. Babe Wartham, U. S. Army Team (Lt. Raguse up)
4. Cherokee, Miss Eleanor Victor

Class 123—Jumpers—Triple Bar

1. Cezar, French Army Team
2. Flash, Fort Myer Horse Show Team (Capt. G. I. Smith up)
3. Red Prophet, Canadian Army Team
4. Blarney Castle, Irish Free State Team
 The U. S. Army Team, Lt. John L. Hornor, Jr., Col. Wm. H. Welch and West Point also entered.

Class 124—Jumpers—Touch and Out

8 jumps 4' 6"

1. Gallowglass, Irish Free State Army Team
2. Robespierre, French Army Team
3. Turoe, Irish Free State Army Team
4. Big Chief, Mr. H. E. Millard
 All the international teams, Fort Myer, West Point and Col. Wm. H. Welch also made entries.

RECAPITULATION

For the six International Military Classes the ribbons were awarded as follows:

	Firsts	Seconds	Thirds	Fourths	Fifths	Sixths
U. S. Army Team . . .	2		1		1	
French Army Team . . .	1	2				
Irish Army						
Team	1	2	1	3		1
Canadian Army Team	1	1	1			

For the eleven mixed civilian and military jumping classes the ribbons were awarded as follows:

	Firsts	Seconds	Thirds	Fourths	Fifths	Sixths
Civilians	7	1	3	4		1
U. S. Army Team .. .		3	3	2		
French Army Team . .	2	3	2	2	1	
Irish Army Team . . .	2		2	2		
Canadian Army Team	1	1	1			
Other officers		1				
West Point Team					1	
Fort Myer Team	2					

Far Southwest Rifle, Pistol and Shotgun Association Matches

THE Far Southwest Rifle, Pistol and Shotgun Association of El Paso, Texas, held its first matches at the El Paso Police Rifle Club Range from September 26 to October 2, 1932. Due to the fact that no matches were held at Camp Perry this year the National Rifle Association assigned to the Far Southwest Matches several of the trophies annually awarded at the National Matches at Camp Perry. These trophies included: the Navy Cup, presented in 1923 by the United States Navy; the Cavalryman's Cup, awarded in the Presidents' Match to the individual cavalryman making the highest score and presented by the 1910 United States Marine Corps Rifle Team; the Colonel Dillard H. Clarke Memorial Trophy, for individual pistol competition, purchased by the National Rifle Association in 1928 in accordance with the bequest of Captain Edward H. Clarke; and, in the small bore competition, the United States Trophy presented by the United States Cartridge Company in 1923.

The matches held this year included competitions with rifles, pistols, revolvers, and shotguns and were attended by many competitors from all over the southwest. Representatives from units of the 1st Cavalry Division stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas, and Fort D. A. Russell, Texas, participated in many of these matches. Scores and places of the highest army competitors in the various matches are as follows:

N. R. A. Navy Cup Match

Name	Organization and Station	Place Score
Sgt. W. T. McGimpsey	1st Cav. Marfa, Texas	1st 89
Sgt. R. G. Kirby	8th Cav. Fort Bliss	2nd 88
Sgt. W. P. Jackson	7th Cav. Fort Bliss	6th 86

Far Southwest Tyro Match

Sgt. J. J. Campbell	7th Cav. Fort Bliss	3rd 49
Sgt. W. W. Wise	Hq. Tr. 1st Cav. Div.	12th 48
Corp. Cleo Leach	8th Cav. Fort Bliss	18th 47

Coast Guard Trophy Match

St. Sgt. Leslie Hedglin	1st Cav. Marfa, Texas	1st 95
Sgt. Frank Kulezynski	7th Cav. Fort Bliss	3rd 93
Pvt. 1st C. H. Christensen	Tr. A. 1st Ar. Car Sq.	4th 92

N. R. A. Members Match

Sgt. W. P. Jackson	7th Cav. Fort Bliss	4th 48
Sgt. J. J. Campbell	7th Cav. Fort Bliss	6th 48
Sgt. Roy A. McDaris	8th Cav. Fort Bliss	8th 48

Free Southwest Rifle Match

Sgt. W. P. Jackson	7th Cav. Fort Bliss	2nd 99
Capt. W. B. Wilson	Inf. D. O. L. Ardmore, Okla.	3rd 90
1st Sgt. W. E. Fitzgerald	Hq. Tr. 2nd Cav. Brigade	5th 99

The President's Match

Sgt. Roy A. McDaris	8th Cav. Fort Bliss	1st 138
Capt. W. B. Wilson	Inf. D. O. L. Ardmore, Okla.	7th 135
St. Sgt. Leslie Hedglin	1st Cav. Marfa, Texas	11th 124

N. R. A. Wimbledon Match

1st Sgt. W. E. Fitzgerald	Hq. Tr. 2nd Cav. Brigade	12th 95
Sgt. R. A. McDaris	8th Cav. Fort Bliss	15th 94
Sgt. Ed. Yeszerski	8th Cav. Fort Bliss	18th 94

Far Southwest Two Man Team Match

Special Troops 1st Cavalry Division Team No. 1

Name	Organization and Station	Place Score
1st Sgt. W. E. Fitzgerald	{	
Pvt. 1st C. H. Christensen	{	3rd 93

1st Cavalry Team No. 1

St. Sgt. Leslie Hedglin	{	
Sgt. Wm. T. McGimpsey	{	4th 93

7th Cavalry Team No. 1

Sgt. W. P. Jackson	{	
Sgt. Frank Kulezynski	{	6th 91

Far Southwest Team Match

1st Cavalry Team

Team total	Place No. 1	1315
Sgt. Wm. T. McGimpsey		269
St. Sgt. Leslie Hedglin		272
Pvt. Chas. Burney		258
St. Sgt. Ben H. Harris		250
1st Lt. Grant A. Williams		271

Team total Place No. 1 1315

8th Cavalry Team

Sgt. R. A. McDaris		270
Sgt. Ed. Yeszerski		259
Sgt. R. G. Kirby		267
Corp. Cleo J. Leach		259
Lt. C. D. Silverthorne		233

Team total Place No. 4 1288

7th Cavalry Team

Sgt. G. A. Roach		263
Tech. Sgt. B. Schwartz		247
Sgt. Andrew Lafever		252
Sgt. W. P. Jackson		251
Sgt. F. Kulezynski		248

Team total Place No. 5 1263

PISTOL SECTION

Match No. 1—Far Southwest Slow Fire Match

Sgt. R. V. Wilzewski	8th Cav.	Fort Bliss	1st 92
Sgt. Ed. Yeszerski	8th Cav.	Fort Bliss	2nd 89
1st Sgt. W. E. Fitzgerald	Hq. Tr. 2nd Cav.	Brigade	10th 83

Match No. 2—25 Yards Timed Fire Match

Sgt. R. V. Wilzewski	8th Cav.	Fort Bliss	9th 91
Sgt. Ed. Yeszerski	8th Cav.	Fort Bliss	10th 91
St. Sgt. Ben H. Harris	1st Cav.	Marfa, Texas	13th 90

Match No. 3—25 Yards Rapid Fire

Sgt. R. V. Wilzewski	8th Cav.	Fort Bliss	2nd 91
St. Sgt. Ben H. Harris	1st Cav.	Marfa, Texas	3rd 87
Sgt. Frank Kulezynski	7th Cav.	Fort Bliss	4th 87

Match No. 4—N. R. A. Individual Pistol Championship

Sgt. R. V. Wilzewski	8th Cav.	Fort Bliss	3rd 267
Pvt. 1st C. H. Christensen	Tr. A. 1st Ar.	Car Sq.	4th 267
Sgt. Ed. Yeszerski	8th Cav.	Fort Bliss	5th 264

Match No. 6—Far Southwest Service Pistol Individual

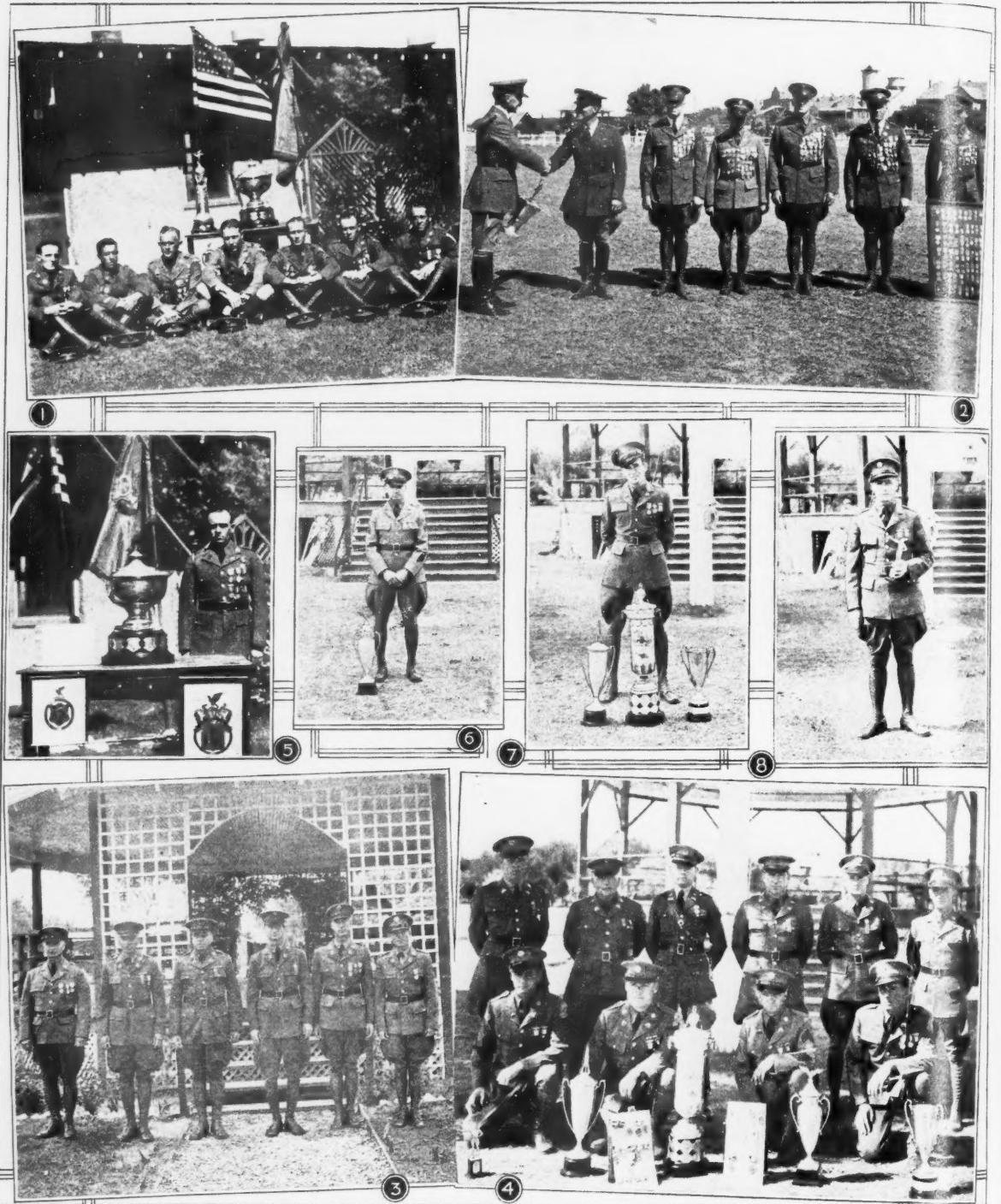
Sgt. R. G. Kirby	8th Cav.	Fort Bliss	1st 243
Sgt. Frank Kulezynski	7th Cav.	Fort Bliss	2nd 239
Pvt. 1st C. H. Christensen	Tr. A. 1st Ar.	Car Sq.	4th 234

Match No. 7—N. R. A. Pistol Team Match

Fort Bliss Pistol Team

Sgt. R. V. Wilzewski	8th Cav.		270
Sgt. Ed. Yeszerski	8th Cav.		254
Sgt. R. G. Kirby	8th Cav.		257
1st Sgt. W. E. Fitzgerald	Hq. Tr. 2nd Cav.	Brigade	254
Pvt. 1st C. H. Christensen	Tr. A. 1st Ar.	Car Sq.	264

Team total Place No. 1 1299



No. 1. 1st Cavalry Pistol and Rifle Squad.

No. 2. Fort Bliss Pistol Team. Left to Right: Brig. Gen. W. C. Short, Major O. A. Palmer, 1st Sgt. W. E. Fitzgerald, Sgt. Edward Yeszerski, Pvt. H. Christensen, Sgt. R. G. Kirby, Sgt. R. V. Wilzewski.

No. 3. 7th Cavalry Rifle and Pistol Team. Left to Right: Sgt. Frank Kulczynski, Troop A; Tech. Sgt. Benjamin Schwartz, Hq. Troop; Sgt. Andrew Lafavers, Hq. Troop; Sgt. Gilbert A. Roach, Troop F; 1st Sgt. Wilbur P. Jackson, Troop A; Sgt. James J. Campbell, Hq. Troop.

No. 4. 8th Cavalry Rifle and Pistol Team. Standing—Left to Right: Corp. R. H. Barr, Troop B; 1st Sgt. Harry Beard, Hq. Troop; 1st Lt. C. D. Silverthorn; Sgt. O. D. Milton, Troop E; Sgt. J. Hopkins, Troop E; Corp. Cleo. J. Leach, Troop E. Kneeling—Left to Right: Sgt. R. G. Kirby, M.G. Troop; Sgt. R. V. Wilzewski, Troop B; Sgt. E. Yeszerski, Troop F; Sgt. Roy McDaris, Troop F.

No. 5. Sergeant W. T. McGimpsey, 1st Cavalry, with Navy Cup.

No. 6. Sgt. Edward Yeszerski, 8th Cavalry, with Far Southwestern Rifle and Pistol Aggregate Trophy.

No. 7. Sgt. Roy A. McDaris, 8th Cavalry, with the Cavalryman's Cup, and his other Trophies.

No. 8. Sgt. R. G. Kirby, 8th Cavalry, with Far Southwest Service Pistol Trophy.

Match No. 8—Far Southwest Service Pistol Team Match**8th Cavalry Team**

Sgt. H. R. Beard	Fort Bliss	214
Sgt. Ed Yeszerski	Fort Bliss	234
Sgt. R. V. Wilzewski	Fort Bliss	241
Sgt. R. A. McDaris	Fort Bliss	230
Sgt. R. G. Kirby	Fort Bliss	250

Team total

Place No. 2

Place Score

Name	Organization and Station	Place	Score
Lt. G. F. Conrad	Fort Bliss	213	
Lt. D. Herman	Fort Bliss	222	
Lt. W. W. Ford	Fort Bliss	255	
Sgt. M. G. Sullivan	Fort Bliss	173	
Lt. L. G. Leiter	Fort Bliss	194	

Team total

Place No. 4

Place Score

Match No. 9—Colt Individual Pistol Match

1st Sgt. W. E. Fitzgerald	Hq. Tr. 2nd Cav.	Brigade	Fort Bliss	4th	268
St. Sgt. Gen H. Harris	1st Cav.	Marfa, Texas		7th	259

SMALL BORE SECTION**Match No. 1—N. R. A. Hercules Match (Team of Two)**

Sgt. R. V. Wilzewski	8th Cav.	Fort Bliss	376
Maj. J. W. Hession	O. R. C.	New Haven Conn.	381

Team total

Place No. 4

Place Score

Match No. 2—N. R. A. U. S. Trophy Short Range

Capt. W. B. Wilson	Inf. D. O. L.	Ardmore, Okla.	7th	381
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Match No. 5—N. R. A. Caswell Match

Shot as members of El Paso Police Rifle Club Team

Sgt. R. V. Wilzewski	8th Cav.	Fort Bliss	197
Sgt. W. L. Fitzgerald	Spec. Troops	Fort Bliss	191
Sgt. R. G. Kirby	8th Cav.	Fort Bliss	191
Jack Moore	Civilian		189
George Corning	Civilian		193

Team total

Place No. 4

Place Score

Far Southwestern Rifle Championship Aggregate Match

Sgt. R. A. McDaris	8th Cav.	Fort Bliss	1st	358
Sgt. W. T. McGimpsey	1st Cav.	Marfa, Texas	3rd	356
Sgt. Leslie Hedglin	1st Cav.	Marfa, Texas	4th	355

Tied for 2nd place

961

Far Southwestern Rifle and Pistol Aggregate Match

Sgt. Ed Yeszerski	8th Cav.	Fort Bliss	1st	864
Pvt. 1st C. H. Christensen	Tr. A. 1st Ar.			
	Car Sq.	Fort Bliss	2nd	857

1st Sgt. W. E. Fitzgerald	Hq. Tr. 2nd Cav.			833
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1st Sergeant W. E. Fitzgerald of Headquarters Troop, 2nd Cavalry Brigade, fired as a member of the Cavalry Team in the National Matches of Camp Perry, Ohio, in 1924 and 1925. Sergeant Fitzgerald, in 1925, won the Farr Trophy in the famous Wimbledon Match and the same year won 2nd place in the Navy Match. He has won many lesser trophies.

Sergeant Wilbur P. Jackson of Troop A, 7th Cavalry is a Distinguished Rifle shot. In 1929 he was on the Cavalry Team and in the National Individual Rifle Championship competition at Camp Perry, Ohio.

Private first class C. H. Christensen of Troop A, 1st Armored Car Squadron, fired as a member of the Cavalry Team with both rifle and pistol in the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, in 1931 and placed 4th in the National Individual Pistol Match at Camp Perry, Ohio, that year.

Sergeant Richard V. Wilzewski, Troop B, 8th Cavalry, enlisted in 1916 and assigned to the 8th

Cavalry. Shortly after enlistment he was kicked in the face by a horse and practically lost the sight of his right eye. This forced him to shoot left handed, using his left eye. One of the few distinguished marksman with both rifle and pistol. He has won 68 medals in pistol and rifle matches. He is an expert pistol shot, both mounted and dismounted, has been on the Cavalry Rifle Team four times and on the Cavalry Pistol Team twice, firing in the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, on each occasion. During one season he was appointed an assistant coach of the Cavalry Rifle Team. A summary of Sergeant Wilzewski's achievements are as follows:

During the 1930 National Match, this cavalryman won ten cash prizes, five medals and a brassard, the last for winning 32nd place among 1665 entries in the President's Match. During the same week, he finished first on the Cavalry Rifle Team which was firing in the National Rifle Team Match. This team finished in fourth place among 108 entries. In the National Individual Rifle Matches that year he placed twelfth out of 1671 competitors. For this he received a gold badge. Wilzewski also won 17th place out of a field of 535 in the National Individual Pistol Matches the same year, and 16th place in the National Rifle Association Individual Pistol Championship Match with 200 expert shots competing against him. In the automatic pistol and revolver slow fire he placed 3d out of a field of 100. A bronze medal was given him for this feat.

In the National Matches in 1931, Wilzewski entered as a member of the Cavalry Rifle Team and Cavalry Pistol Team, the latter taking 1st place in the Army Pistol Match. The Cavalry Rifle Team placed fifth. In the extremely difficult Army Pistol Match open to anyone, he won 1st out of 44 entries. He placed second in the slow fire .22 calibre pistol event, 5th in timed fire pistol, and 4th place in the Individual Pistol Class. In the last mentioned event there were approximately 1200 entries. In recognition of his wonderful shooting he was made a member of the 1931 National Pistol Team, which won 1st place. He was the second highest scorer on the team.

The mantelpiece in Wilzewski's quarters is lined with cups attesting to his skill. He was awarded the Cavalryman's Cup in 1924 and 1930, and the Fort Bliss Trophy in 1929 and 1931. At the 1932 Far Southwest Rifle Pistol and Shotgun Matches in El Paso, Texas, he won the Linz Trophy as individual pistol champion.

Sergeant Wilzewski has been in the Military Service for sixteen years. During that time he has made many friendships and is one of the most popular members of the Eighth Cavalry, in which he has served over eight years.



Major General Willard Ames Holbrook

Born in Wisconsin, July 23, 1860; Died in Washington, D. C., July 18, 1932

ANOTHER distinguished General, another enthusiastic Cavalryman, has passed on to the Great Bivouac. The second Chief of Cavalry of the Army lies waiting the last reveille. Seldom is such opportunity given one person to serve his country in so many places and under so many varied conditions. Seldom has a man been called upon to use his native talents and his military training to solve the many problems not usually connected with war. He at various times served as a leader of men on the firing line in battle, as a civil administrator, as a teacher, as a mediator in a great strike; yes, even as a diplomat. It was this last quality which was called "to play when he was selected by President Wilson to command the Southern Department during that part of 1918 when our relations with Mexico were so tense. For this outstanding service he received the Distinguished Service Medal and the citation, "For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service as Commanding General, Southern Department, where his firmness and tact in handling a threatening situation on the Mexican Border materially improved the conditions between the United States and Mexico."

He was appointed the first Chief of Cavalry under the 1920 Defence Act and thus became the second chief of that arm, having for his dashing predecessor the Polish General Pulaski, who was Washington's Chief of Cavalry, and so named in orders. The gallant Frenchman who succeeded Pulaski in command of the cavalry legion of Washington's Army was never given the title, nor was any of the distinguished Generals during the Civil War. General Holbrook's four years tour as Chief of Cavalry was noteworthy. For the first time in its history, he built up a cohesive spirit in his beloved arm. Serving as it had in small garrisons in widely separated stations the cavalry had developed as many thoughts and beliefs as there were regiments. During the period of General Holbrook's administration it began to coordinate these thoughts and beliefs into one, and that for the progress and improvement of that arm.

Immediately after his graduation from West Point in June 1885 Lieutenant Holbrook was stationed at old Fort Ellis, later at Fort Custer, both now passed into history never to be relived. It was during these early years that he earned his spurs in a battle with the Crow Indians near the agency in Montana. A few years later he graduated at the head of his class from the Infantry and Cavalry School, at Fort Leavenworth and then served on the staff of General David S. Stanley, whose daughter he later married. His next four years were spent at West Point, first as instructor in mathematics, then as tactical officer. Two years after leaving West Point, war was declared with Spain, and he was promoted to the volunteer commission of Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, serving first at Chickamauga, Tenn., later in Matanzas, Cuba. Vacating his commission as Captain in July, 1899, he was immediately recommissioned as Major of the 38th volunteer Infantry and in December of that year arrived in the Philippine Islands.

In his first engagement he was recommended for the brevet commission of Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry in action.

In glancing over the record of his service during the year following we read the history of the Philippine Insurrection. Engaged with the enemy at Talisay, Luta, Banan, Lipa, Oila, Supoc, San Benito, Rosario, Tangol, Tiaon, San Juan de Boe Boe, Candelario, Saiaya, San Pablo. When the insurgents surrendered he was given command of a battalion of Panay Scouts and placed in charge of military, and later civil, affairs in Antique Province. He continued on this duty until a short time previous to his relief from foreign service in July, 1903.

Serving in the Southwest at Fort Huachuca, Whipple Barracks, later for a short period at Fort Riley, he was then ordered to college duty at the Pennsylvania Military College and served till 1909. This was followed by two

years in Hawaii, and then to the War College to complete his military school education. After serving at various stations for the following four years he was again selected for the important duty of commanding troops during the tense situation arising from the strikes in Colorado. Here exercising his great quality of tact he maintained order and prevented what would undoubtedly have been a most serious and bloody situation. Little is known by the general public of this strenuous service performed by our troops. There was a minimum of publicity as to the part played by Holbrook's command. It was done modestly, quietly, efficiently, and tactfully. Through it all was the dominant exercise of a master will directing, cajoling, pacifying, controlling. A great service by a simple soldier.

Holbrook was promoted to the grade of Colonel in July, 1916, and immediately appointed to the command of the recently authorized 17th Cavalry. Again is seen his efficient work in bringing together increments from several regiments, coordinating, binding, them into one cohesive whole. Those who served in proximity to the 17th were loud in their praises when they so soon saw an enthusiastic, cohesive regiment organized in such a short space of time. Who among those present will ever forget those enjoyable Sunday morning rides across country with the 17th led by its commander?

Appointed a Brigadier in the National Army in August, 1918, he was assigned to the 83rd Division at Camp Sherman, Ohio, and took an intensely active part in the training of the Division with every expectation of later going to France. Undoubtedly he would have risen to high command. His record was brilliant, he was a finished soldier, an organizer of the first class, a leader of proven quality. But a man of his particular genius was badly needed to cope with a more serious problem on the Mexican Border. The Nation was bending its entire effort to assist the allies in Europe. Nothing must happen to divert our attention from the great mission in view nor to diminish the force now being trained for service in France. Affairs were not satisfactory on the Border. A man was needed to prevent any interference from that direction, a man who could be a forceful commander, and, at the same time, exercise the qualities of a diplomat. There was no hesitancy in choosing General Holbrook for the position. He was at once promoted to Major General, ordered to Fort Sam Houston in May, 1918, and given command of the entire Border. That trouble was avoided and that, but for a few minor sporadic outbursts, matters remained *in statu quo* as due to the great mind of the Commanding General. He was given a mission to perform. He let nothing confuse his mind as to what the successful accomplishment of this mission meant to the President. It was a great work well done, and General Holbrook deserves the thanks of the Nation for its success.

After the War, and after returning to his regular grade of Colonel, and on account of his familiarity with conditions in that section, he was detailed as Chief of Staff of the Southern Department and remained on this duty until July, 1920, when he was appointed Chief of Cavalry.

To all who had the great fortune to serve in his commands he was the elder brother, always ready and willing to guide and assist. Those of us who knew him intimately will always recall his friendly smile, his patience and forbearance with our mistakes, his words of wisdom and advice.

I repeat he was a great man among many men, and his influence will leave its mark not only on the Cavalry, which he loved so well, but on all who knew him and who came into contact with his warm, kindly, yet dominant, personality.

Au revoir, Holbrook. We salute you and we will never forget you. Select for us a remount in that bivouac where all good cavalrymen will meet eventually. We shall join you some day and we will want again to ride with you across that country which had no boundary.

—GEORGE VIDMER, Colonel, Cavalry.

SPORTS

1932 1st Cavalry Division Horse Show and Polo Tournaments

THE 1st Cavalry Division Horse Show was held at Fort Bliss on October 5, 6, 7, and 8, with units of the 1st Cavalry Division stationed at that post and Fort D. A. Russell participating. Officers of the 1932 show were as follows:

President and Director, Brigadier General W. C. Short, U.S.A.

Assistant Director, Major Frederick Gilbreath, Cav. Executive, Major C. L. Clark, Field Artillery.

Treasurer, Major P. L. Thomas, Cavalry.

Secretary, 1st Lieutenant C. V. Bromley, Cav.

Judges:

Lieut. Col. J. P. Taulbee, Q.M.C., Randolph Field, Texas.

Lieut. Col. Innis P. Swift, Cav., San Antonio, Texas. Major H. J. M. Smith, I.G.D., Fort Bliss, Texas.

The weather during the show was nearly perfect. Results of the various events in the show were as follows:

Place	Horse	Rider	Organization	
Class 1	Prix des Nations—Olympic Jumping Course			
1st	Kaiser	Lt. Reardon	8th Cavalry	
2nd	Lone Star	Sgt. Witaski	7th Cavalry	
3rd	Columbine	Sgt. Roberts	1st Cavalry	
Class 2	Division Commander's Trophy—Jumpers' Champ.			
1st	Giant	Sgt. Witaski	7th Cavalry	
2nd	Lone Star	Sgt. Witaski	7th Cavalry	
3rd	Woodrow	Capt. Boykin	8th Cavalry	
Class 3	Ladies Jumpers			
1st	Miss Mary	Mrs. Stiller		
2nd	Masquerader	Mrs. Maloney		
3rd	Blue	Mrs. Donaldson		
Class 4	Touch and Out			
1st	Boo	Lt. Frierson	7th Cavalry	
2nd	Woodrow	Capt. Boykin	8th Cavalry	
3rd	Charlie	Corp. O'Neil	8th Cavalry	
Class 5	Novice Jumpers—Officers'			
1st	Miss Mary	Lt. Reardon	8th Cavalry	
2nd	Trooper	Lt. Wright	7th Cavalry	
3rd	Boots, Pvt.	Maj. Dornblaser	1st Cavalry	
Class 6	Officers' Private Mounts			
1st	Ken, Pvt.	Lt. Frierson	7th Cavalry	
2nd	Frosty Morning, Pvt.	Lt. Reardon	8th Cavalry	
3rd	Pappy Weeks, Pvt.	Lt. Conrad	82nd F. A.	
Class 7	Officers' Chargers			
1st	Ken, Pvt.	Lt. Frierson	7th Cavalry	
2nd	Tahoka	Lt. Wing	7th Cavalry	
3rd	Diana, Pvt.	Lt. Donaldson	8th Cavalry	
Class 8	2nd Cavalry Brigade Trophy—Team Jumping			
1st	{ Kaiser	Lt. Reardon	8th Cavalry	
	{ Bunny	Lt. Dewey		
	{ Taboka	Lt. Wing		
2nd	{ Calf Eye	Capt. Culton	7th Cavalry	
	{ Boo	Lt. Frierson		
	{ Dexter	Capt. Hester		
3rd	{ Monocle	Lt. McReynolds	82nd F. A.	
	{ Jerry, Pvt.	Lt. Herman		
Class 9	Enlisted Men's Mounts			
1st	Blue	Corp. O'Neil	8th Cavalry	
2nd	Angel	Sgt. Shroud	7th Cavalry	
3rd	Moon	Corp. Long	7th Cavalry	
Class 10	Novice Jumpers—Enlisted Men			
1st	Yaqui Jim	PFC. Hinkle	Spec. Trs.	
2nd	Goat	Sgt. Witaski	7th Cavalry	
3rd	Susie	Corp. O'Neil	8th Cavalry	
Class 11	Novice Jumpers—Enlisted Men			
1st	Pegasus	Pvt. Bobbitt	8th Cavalry	
2nd	Texas	Sgt. Shroud	7th Cavalry	
3rd	Jimmy	Corp. Duval	8th Cavalry	
Class 12	Artillery Driving Contest			
1st	Btry B, 82nd F. A.	Deuce		
2nd	Btry C, 82nd F. A.	Red		
3rd	Btry A, 82nd F. A.	Runt		
Place	Horse	Rider		Organization
Class 13	1st Cavalry Brigade Trophy			
1st		(29 Points)		7th Cavalry
2nd		(26 Points)		8th Cavalry
3rd		(5 Points)		Spec. Trs.
Class 14	Novice Hunters			
1st	Pappy Weeks, Pvt.	Capt. Hester		82nd F. A.
2nd	Ken, Pvt.	Lt. Frierson		7th Cavalry
3rd	Lorelle	Lt. Frierson		8th Cavalry
Class 15	Hunters (Lightweight)			
1st	Mr. Weaver, Pvt.	Lt. Wright		7th Cavalry
2nd	Johnny	Lt. Ehrhardt		1st Cavalry
3rd	Diana, Pvt.	Lt. Donaldson		8th Cavalry
Class 16	Hunters (Middle and Heavyweight)			
1st	Ken, Pvt.	Lt. Frierson		7th Cavalry
2nd	Pappy Weeks, Pvt.	Capt. Hester		82nd F. A.
3rd	Garryowen	Sgt. Witaski		7th Cavalry
	Blue	Mrs. Donaldson		8th Cavalry
Class 17	Handy Hunters			
1st	Apology	Corp. Long		7th Cavalry
2nd	Snake	Lt. Frierson		8th Cavalry
3rd	Reno, Pvt.	Lt. Dewey		8th Cavalry
Class 18	Ladies' Hunters			
1st	Ken, Pvt.	Miss Scott		
2nd	Garryowen	Miss Robinson		
3rd	Johnny	Miss Dornblaser		
Class 19	Hunters—Privately Owned			
1st	Ken, Pvt.	Lt. Frierson		7th Cavalry
2nd	Pappy Weeks, Pvt.	Capt. Hester		82nd F. A.
3rd	Boots, Pvt.	Maj. Dornblaser		1st Cavalry
Class 20	Hunt Team			
1st	{ Ken, Pvt. { Garryowen	Lt. Frierson		7th Cavalry
	{ Tony	Capt. Culton		
	{ Blue	Lt. Wing		
2nd	{ Diana, Pvt. { Chesterfield	Lt. Donaldson		8th Cavalry
	{ Nightengale	Lt. Reardon		
	{ Johnny	Lt. Riggs		
	{ Columbine	Lt. Ehrhardt		1st Cavalry
		Lt. Gandal		
Class 21	Hunter Championship			
1st	Ken, Pvt.	Lt. Frierson		7th Cavalry
2nd	Pappy Weeks, Pvt.	Capt. Hester		82nd F. A.
Class 22	Novice Polo Ponies			
1st	Oatilla, Pvt.	Lt. Smith		1st Cavalry
2nd	Reno Beauty	Lt. Riggs		1st Cavalry
3rd	Sheba, Pvt.	Lt. Ehrhardt		1st Cavalry
Class 23	Polo Mounts (Lightweight)			
1st	Nellie	Lt. Greear		Spec. Trs.
2nd	Balaclava	Capt. Beaucond		82nd F. A.
3rd	Half Pint, Pvt.	Lt. Sheldon		8th Cavalry
Class 24	Polo Mounts (Middle and Heavyweights)			
1st	Pappy Weeks, Pvt.	Lt. Conrad		82nd F. A.
2nd	Apple Jack	Capt. Culton		7th Cavalry
3rd	Spot Light	Lt. Smith		1st Cavalry
Class 25	Polo Pony Championship			
1st	Pappy Weeks, Pvt.	Lt. Conrad		82nd F. A.
2nd	Balaclava	Capt. Beaucond		82nd F. A.
3rd	Nellie	Lt. Greear		Spec. Trs.
Class 26	Group of Twelve Polo Ponies			
1st				8th Cavalry
2nd				82nd F. A.
3rd				7th Cavalry
Class 27	Ladies Road Hacks			
1st	Diana, Pvt.	Mrs. Donaldson		
2nd	Nellie Gray, Pvt.	Miss Muller		
3rd	Almazon	Mrs. McReynolds		
Class 28	Children's Three Gaited Ponies			
1st	Breezy, Pvt.	Miss Bettie Bassett		
2nd	Almazon	Miss McGaw		
3rd	Grand Pa	Dave Ellis		
Class 29	Children's Three Gaited Ponies			
1st	Breezy, Pvt.	Miss Barbara Bassett		
2nd	Angel	Tom Shroud		
3rd	Johnny	Miss Jean Dornblaser		
Class 30	Children's Jumpers			
1st	Apology	Miss Robenson		
2nd	Susie	Miss Bancroft		
3rd	Caesar	Miss Dornblaser		
Class 31	Civilian Jumping			
1st	Reno, Pvt.	Miss Bancroft		
2nd	Susie	Miss Bancroft		
3rd	Masquerader	Mrs. Maloney		
Class 32	Ambulances			
1st				1st Ambulance Troop
2nd				1st Ambulance Troop
3rd				1st Ambulance Troop
Class 33	Pack Mules			
1st	Dence	PFC. Baylis		1st Pack Train
2nd	Red	PFC. Eddieham		1st Pack Train
3rd	Runt	PFC. Melheim		4th Pack Train

Class 34 Pack Horses

1st	Hickman
2nd	Buck
3rd	TZ

Corp. Semrow
Pvt. Lovell
Corp. Morlas

5th Cavalry
Spec. Trs.

7th Cavalry

Class 35 Artillery Gun Team

1st
2nd
3rd

Btry C, 82nd F. A.
Btry A, 82nd F. A.
Btry B, 82nd F. A.

Class 36 Reel Carts

1st
2nd
3rd

Btry B, 82nd F. A.
Hq. Btry, 82nd F. A.
Btry C, 82nd F. A.

Class 37 Escort Wagons

1st
2nd
3rd

8th Cavalry
7th Cavalry

20th Wagon Co.

Class 39 United States Cavalry Association Cup

Awarded to Lieutenant Frierson, 7th Cavalry, the officer scoring the highest number of points in the show.

Standing of Contestants (Three Highest)

Officer	Organization	Points Won
Lt. Frierson	7th Cavalry	44-2/3 Points
Lt. Reardon	8th Cavalry	15-2/3 Points
Capt. Hester	82nd F. A.	14-1/3 Points

Class 40, General Howze Trophy

Awarded to the enlisted man scoring the highest number of points in the show, in the following classes: *Prix des Nations*, Touch and Out, Enlisted Men's Mounts, Novice Jumpers (Enlisted Men), Novice Jumpers, Handy Hunters, Lightweight Hunters, Middleweight and Heavyweight Hunters, Hunt Teams.

1st, Sgt. Witaski, 7th Cavalry.

2nd, Corp. O'Neil, 8th Cavalry.

(These two contestants were tied for points. Sergeant Witaski won first place on account of having won Class 2.)

Class 41, 82nd Field Artillery Trophy

The public or private horse of the 1st Battalion, 82nd Field Artillery, ridden by an officer or enlisted man of that battalion, making the best performance in jumper and hunter classes during the entire show.

1st Pappy Weeks, Pvt. Lt. Conrad 82nd F.A.

Class 42, Best Young Horse

1st Ken, Pvt. Lt. Frierson, 7th Cav.

Class 43, Best Polo Pony. Not decided in show

Class 44, The Military Trophy

1st 7th Cavalry, 86.

2nd 8th Cavalry, 42.

3rd 82nd F.A. 20.

Polo Tournaments

THE Senior Polo Tournament played at Fort Bliss on October 5th and 9th was participated in by teams representing the 1st, 7th, and 8th Cavalry Regiments and the 82nd Field Artillery. Results were as follows:

October 5th: 7th Cavalry 11, 8th Cavalry 7; 1st Cavalry 7, 82nd Field Artillery 13.

October 9th: 7th Cavalry 10, 82nd Field Artillery 4; Consolation Game: 1st Cavalry 9, 8th Cavalry 4.

The Junior Polo Tournament played at Fort Bliss on October 12th, 16th, 19th, and 23d, was participated in by teams representing the El Paso Reserve Officers, the 1st, 7th, and 8th Cavalry Regiments, and Special Troops, 1st Cavalry Division. Results of these games were as follows:

October 12th: 8th Cavalry (B) 4, vs. Reserve Officers 2.



Top—Left to Right: Lt. A. A. Frierson, 7th Cavalry, with the U. S. Cavalry Association Cup; 1st Sgt. Walter Witaski, Troop B, 7th Cavalry with the General Howze Trophy; Lt. George B. Conrad, 82d Field Artillery, with the 82d Field Artillery Trophy.

Center—Lieutenant A. A. Frierson, 7th Cavalry on "Ken."

Bottom—"Pappy Weeks" owned by Lieutenant George B. Conrad, 82d Field Artillery.

October 16th: 8th Cavalry (A) 4, vs. 82nd Field Artillery 9; 1st Cavalry 4, vs. Special Troops 7.

October 19th: 7th Cavalry 17, vs. 8th Cavalry (B) 4; 82d Field Artillery 6, vs. Special Troops 8.

October 23rd: Special Troops 5, vs. 7th Cavalry 10.

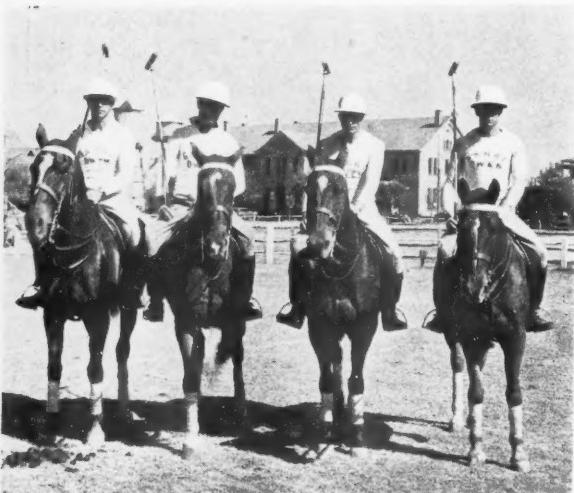
On Sunday, October 30th, the 7th Cavalry team, winners of the Senior Tournament, met a picked All-Post team in a benefit game for charity sponsored by the Junior Service League of El Paso.

Line-ups of the teams in this game were:

7th Cavalry

Lt. F. Wing	.....	No. 1.....	Capt. H. B. Hester, 82d F. A.
Maj. T. M. Allen	.....	No. 2.....	Capt. H. G. Culton, 7th Cav.
Lt. P. D. Harkins	.....	No. 3.....	Lt. W. J. Reardon, 8th Cav.
Lt. H. H. Howze	.....	No. 4.....	Lt. W. H. Greear, Spec. Tr.

The All-Post team defeated the 7th Cavalry team 9-4.



Upper—Senior polo team of the 7th Cavalry, winners of the Senior Polo Tournament at Fort Bliss, October, 1932. Left to right: No. 1, Lt. F. F. Wing; 2, Maj. T. M. Allen; 3, Lt. P. D. Harkins; 4, Lt. H. H. Howze.

Lower—Junior polo team of the 7th Cavalry, winners of the Junior Polo Tournament at Fort Bliss, October, 1932. Left to right: No. 1, Lt. A. A. Frierson; 2, Lt. M. C. Johnson; 3, Capt. H. G. Culton; 4, Lt. R. M. Shaw. Lt. F. O. Dewey, 7th Cavalry, a member of this team, is not shown in the picture.

American Participation in Polish Horse Shows

AMERICAN officers attending the Polish Cavalry School at Grudziadz, Poland, have appeared in horse shows throughout Pomorze (Polish Pomerania) during the past spring and summer. They have made a very creditable showing and their performances have resulted in highly favorable comments from both the military and civilians who have witnessed them. The horses ridden in these shows were the regularly assigned mounts used daily by the officers concerned in their work at the school. They are the property of the Polish government. The American officers have appeared in the shows at Grudziadz, May 3d, 5th and 8th, at Torun, June 4th and 5th, and at Chelmno, June 19th. All these shows were sponsored by the Pomeranian Society for the Advancement of Horse Breeding. This is a national organization, having about 15 districts throughout the country, and corresponds somewhat to our Remount Association.

The courses in all shows are extremely varied, with many changes of direction. It is seldom that more than two of the jumps are found in line and often not that. Some changes of direction are only slight, but others are often as much as 180 degrees. About 30% of the jumps have breadth as well as height, such as brush with a single rail beyond, double posts and rails, double oxers, stone wall with rail beyond, water jumps, triple bars and quadruple bars. The remainder include posts and rails, gates, stiles, railroad gates, in and outs, of many varieties, banks of all descriptions, etc. Time is always an element in the selection of the winners. Of two or more horses with clean performances, the winner is the one with the fastest time. There is also always a minimum rate of speed permissible, and when a rider uses up the maximum time he is blown (signalled) off the course.

In the Grudziadz show Captain R. C. Winchester rode the same horse in two events, in both of which he had clean performances, but he only won 3d place in one and 6th in the other. There were over 60 entrants in each event.

At the Torun show Captain Kent G. Lambert rode two horses in one event and one horse in a second one. He received the 6th prize in the first and the 1st prize in the second event. He had a clean score as did 5 other entrants, but his time was a full 2 seconds better than his nearest competitor. There were about 60 entrants in this class.

At the Chelmno show Captain Lambert rode in one event and won 6th place. The course there although not extremely difficult was very tricky and there was but one clean score. This was most unusual for Polish horse shows.

The policy of the Polish School is very liberal about permitting student officers to attend the local shows and the military attaché, Major Emer Yeager, G. S. C., has encouraged our officers to take advantage of every opportunity to participate in order to secure the experience in competition with the high class of horsemen which is encountered in these events.

Professional Notes and Discussion

Preserving Combat Effectiveness in the Cavalry Division

IT is believed that the methods employed by the Cavalry Division to preserve its combat effectiveness in the face of frequently changing authorized and recruiting strengths, will be of considerable general interest to the cavalry at large.

The Tables of Organization referred to in following General Orders are not furnished on account of the variations in strength among the border, interior and school regiments.

General Orders Headquarters 1st Cavalry Division, No. 9. Fort Bliss, Texas, July 18, 1932.

1. The frequent changes in the authorized and recruiting strength of the Cavalry Regiments have led to variations in organization, armament, and equipment as between the several regiments of this division.

2. While it is not desired to cause unnecessary transfers of enlisted men nor to change the number of grades and ratings now allotted to regiments, it is essential that certain uniformity in organization, armament, and equipment, be maintained, and that brigade and regimental commanders give constant consideration to that utilization of their reduced personnel which will best preserve the combat efficiency of their organizations.

3. With these objects in view the following will govern in organizing the Cavalry Regiments and will be habitually observed when these regiments take the field for any purpose:

a. The auxiliary fire power must be maintained as strong as practicable consistent with the reduction in personnel. It is accordingly directed that:

(1) Each rifle troop carry 4 light machine guns and 2 machine gun ammunition packs.

(2) Each machine gun troop carry six water cooled machine guns and six machine gun ammunition packs; two 37 mm guns and two 37 mm ammunition packs; the combat escort wagon be used exclusively for carrying ammunition; and the ammunition train of eight packs be omitted.

b. Every effort must be made to have the maximum practicable number of men available for combat duties. Measures to insure this will include:

(1) That troop cooks and saddler lead the three troop packs (cooking outfit, ration, and picket line.)

(2) That water packs be omitted unless especially authorized from these headquarters.

(3) That demolition packs be omitted.

(4) That packs for chemical munitions be omitted, unless especially authorized from these headquarters.

(5) That drivers of ammunition and troop packs be taught to couple their animals and be prepared to advance ammunition by hand.

(6) That men riding on wagons be limited to wagoners, personnel section, and sick or wounded personnel not otherwise provided for.

(7) That, of the authorized motor transportation but one truck per regiment be assigned thereto. The chauffeurs now allowed each regiment, in addition to their training as chauffeurs, be trained for combat duties. All except one of these chauffeurs be assigned combat duties.

c. Communications are vital. The regimental headquarters troops will be so organized as to maintain an efficient message center and to transport and operate three radio pack sets, the necessary economies in personnel being effected in other sections of those troops.

d. Wheeled transportation will be limited per regiment as follows:

1 Truck, 1½ ton.

6 Spring wagons (4 line horse teams)

15 Escort wagons (4 line mule teams)

e. Regiments will be prepared to supply each officer assigned thereto and not owning a private mount with one mount.

4. Each regiment will be prepared to furnish horses and equipment for attached personnel as follows:

a. Horses and horse equipment for:

3 Medical and Veterinary Officers.

1 Chaplain.

b. Horses and horse equipment for:

10 Medical and Veterinary enlisted men. (4 ride on spring wagons).

c. Two horses suitable and trained for carrying medical packs.

d. Eight horses suitable and trained for light draft in four line teams, for the medical and veterinary wagons.

5. a. Present authorized tables of organization are not adapted to a uniform organization of the regiments in this division under present authorized recruiting strength.

b. The attached tentative tables of organization have been prepared in accordance with the above considerations for the information and guidance of brigade and regimental commanders.

c. These tables show a standard distribution of the present authorized recruiting strength (483 enlisted men, exclusive of the band), the duties to be performed by the personnel and the requirements in horses, mules, and transportation.

By command of Brigadier General SHORT:

E. H. HUMPHREY,
Colonel, General Staff Corps.
Executive Officer.

OFFICIAL:

B. Y. READ,
Major, Adjutant General's Department,
Adjutant.

Exercise A, The Cavalry School, '32-33

FOR the purpose of demonstrating to the students at the Cavalry School the correct technique of marching, a reenforced cavalry brigade in a tactical situation, simulating as nearly as possible actual war conditions and the methods of supply incident thereto, the Cavalry School Brigade, Reenforced, participated in a march from 10:00 AM, October 17 to 11:30 AM, October 20. The brigade, reenforced, consisted of Brigade Headquarters and Headquarters Troop (organized from the 9th Cavalry), the student officers organized as a troop, the 2d Cavalry (with an experimental organization wherein half of the machine guns, .30 caliber water-cooled, were replaced by .50 caliber machine guns, and the addition of an armored car platoon. Reconnaissance cars were used to simulate armored cars), the 13th Cavalry, Battery D, 18th Field Artillery, Detachments Medical and Veterinary Service, Detachment Quartermaster Corps. Total strength, 855 officers and enlisted men, 1147 animals. Flight D, 16th Observation Squadron on the first two days acted as hostile attack aviation and on the last two days acted as friendly observation aviation.

The tactical situation showed the brigade, reenforced, detached from the Division, which was not ready for active service, and with the umpire controls was such as to bring about the following operations: the first day a march toward the enemy with necessary reconnaissance and security on the march and in bivouac, attack by aviation and a change of direction. The second day the same except the air attack and change of direction. The third day a march with rear and flank guards to establish a river line defense in an assigned sector. The defense of the river line was conducted by holding the river line lightly and the main body well back from the river. The fourth day a relief from the defense of the river line and a march to join the rest of the division. The exercise was continuous throughout. Since the purpose of the problem was one principally of technique, combat was avoided. The lengths of marches were as follows: first day 23 miles; second day, 28 miles; third day, 39 miles and fourth day, 18 miles.

Conditions were as close to actual war as could be made. The prescribed allowances for ammunition and Class I Supplies for field service were carried. Supply was conducted in strict accordance with the teachings of the Cavalry School contained in the new text "Tactical Principles and Logistics for Cavalry" and coordinated with the teachings of the Command and General Staff School. This proved to be a new experience to a great many of the officers and it is believed they learned a great deal from this. Supplies were forwarded from Fort Riley by a detachment of the Quartermaster Corps, acting as the motor element of the division train to designated distributing points where distribution was made to the field trains of the several units of the brigade. Supplies were distributed in bulk to regimental and separate supply officers,

being broken up for issue by them after arrival in bivouac. The first day distribution varied from the normal in that hay was supplied. The second day the distribution and issue were normal, requiring the grazing of animals. On the third day the field trains were detached from the command by umpire control and sent back to the post. This necessitated the using of the individual reserve ration on the morning of the fourth day. Distribution was suspended and hay procured locally. Water was procured locally for both men and animals from streams and springs in the immediate vicinity of the bivouacs. This necessitated in some instances a resort to the watering equipment carried in the combat train for the watering of the animals.

The communication problem was one of great interest. The headquarters brigade was equipped with an experimental command car designed and built upon a Cadillac chassis at the Cavalry School. It was equipped with radio with a self-contained antenna in the top, which permitted continuous radio communication, both at a halt and while moving. This proved to be valuable in communicating with the armored cars and radio pack sets of detachments. The armored cars were sent on distant reconnaissance missions and by means of radio communication they were directed at will at anytime. The car was used, in addition to radio communication, as a command car and proved invaluable for the brigade commander in supervising the conduct of the march. It emphasized the great necessity for such transportation for a brigade commander in conducting the march of a cavalry brigade at the increased rates of march now prescribed. It is believed there should be at least two such vehicles for this purpose in every cavalry brigade.

Each day the brigade occupied a concealed bivouac. This gave the students and troops an opportunity to observe the technique of occupying such a bivouac. However, due in a great measure to the fact that the only trees are along the stream lines in this locality, it was not very difficult for the aviation to locate the bivouacs. This was done without any knowledge beforehand on the part of the aviator as to where the troops were going.

The conduct of the march was an application of the new technique of marching developed at the Cavalry School to the several above mentioned tactical situations and further confirmed the soundness of this technique.

The battery attached to the brigade is not horse artillery but a horse drawn battery. It is interesting to note that it was able to keep up with the cavalry at the increased rate of march throughout the exercise. The fact that enough space was given it in the column to allow it to take advantage of the level or down hill road for its trot periods is in a large measure responsible for this accomplishment. Trotting up hill in draft is what exhausts the teams more than anything else.

The Foreign Military Press

Reviewed by Major Alexander L. P. Johnson, Infantry

CANADA—*Canadian Defence Quarterly*—July, 1932.
“Intelligence Liaison Between the Army and Air Force,” by Sqn. Leader C. M. McEwen, M.C., D.F.C., Royal Canadian Air Force.

The obtaining of information is a duty to which the military commander must give special care. It is the duty of the air force commander to supply information. The military commander is interested in obtaining information on all matters which primarily affect his own immediate plans. Such information will be of value to higher and subordinate commanders, hence there results a constant stream of information passing from one commander to the other, with the bulk of it going from front to rear. In the case of the air force, the author points out, the situation is the reverse. Since the greater portion of information gathered by the air force is of value to the ground forces only, there is less concern with the proper dissemination of the same within the air force. In order to obtain information, the author states, it is necessary that the air force be at all times fully informed as to the intentions of the military commander. Air force personnel must know the general and special situation which confront them so that observers might know what to look for, what it looks like and where to find it, and consequently how to deal with it. Such information must come from the higher echelons beginning with the C-in-C's directive.

The author outlines the organization and functioning of the Intelligence Liaison, touches upon the essential qualifications of the personnel engaged in this important work and, in conclusion, observes that even with good communications and officers possessing the desired attributes there still is need for the closest touch and mutual confidence not only between intelligence officer and pilot, but also between the services.

ECUADOR—*El Ejercito Nacional*—No. 64, 1932.
“Honor, Action, Modesty—Washington,” by Alejandro Andrade Coello.

A vibrant, eloquent tribute to the Father of Our Country, who, the author states, possessed the three great attributes which are characteristic of men chosen by destiny for great purposes. “Washington with sublime patriotism and infinite modesty founded a model republic,” the author writes. “What he has wrought is immense. It stands in the forefront of nations. If we evaluate human acts by the fruits they bear, then none may obscure the brilliant lustre of the country which owes its mould to the virtuous genius of Washington.”

URUGUAY—*Revista Militar y Naval*—July-August, 1931.

“Organization of the General Staff College.” Established at Montevideo, this institution is under the direct control of the Chief of the General Staff.

The faculty, as far as practicable, is composed of senior officers of the army. Duty as a member of the school staff, the faculty or as student officer, counts as duty in command of troops. Student officers are selected by competitive examinations from among captains and majors not more than 38 years of age on the date of admission. They must have had at least two years command duty with troops of their respective arms. The course of instruction comprises two years. The first year is devoted to the study of the infantry division, the second year is given to the cavalry division and the army. In addition, student officers during the second year of their attendance perform tours of duty with the different sections of the general staff and with troops of arms other than their own. The latter periods coincide with the field training period of the army. The curriculum is comprehensive and conforms to the general plan of similar institutions in other countries. It is interesting to note, that tactical problems are first solved on the map, and subsequently on the terrain either as a terrain exercise or tactical walk. As far as practicable the study of each problem involves the solution of all pertinent command and staff considerations and requirements. Each problem affords the student officers a valuable opportunity to carry the “campaign” to a logical conclusion in all its aspects.

AUSTRIA—*Oesterreichische Wehrzeitung*—August 12, 1932.

“Russo-Japanese Relations,” by O. W.

Although the war clouds over the Far Eastern horizon lifted for the time being, the danger of war between Japan and Soviet Russia, in the author's opinion, still exists. He believes, China will remain the bone of contention. There are actually three distinct Chinas, the author states. 1. Official China, member of the League of Nations, American protégé, represented by the Nanking government whose authority barely extends over two maritime provinces or less than one-eighth of Chinese territory. 2. Manchurian China with its center at Mukden, although formally independent, owes its present status to Japanese arms. 3. Anarchic China, thoroughly bolshevized, centers largely in the populous middle Yangtse valley.

Japanese conservatism, the author states, is thoroughly opposed to bolshevism, hence the Russo-Japanese difficulties which will inevitably lead to war. The trans-Siberian railway situation has not improved materially since 1904-05, hence the Soviet Government, in the author's opinion, is unlikely to risk war on its own initiative unless the general world situation should be favorable to such an enterprise. It is to be expected, however, that Soviet Russia will seek to embarrass Japan when and wherever possible. Japan, on the other hand, the author thinks, will resolutely ad-

here to her Manchurian policy even though such course might compel the Island Empire to withdraw from the League of Nations. Japanese imperialistic policy in Manchuria, the author states, is opposed by China, the League of Nations and the United States. Intervention by these, even though it might only assume the form of economic pressure, might conceivably encourage Russia to venture a decision by force of arms.

The author states, that according to a diplomat at Geneva, the White House fully expects that Japan will be the first among civilized states to be drawn into a

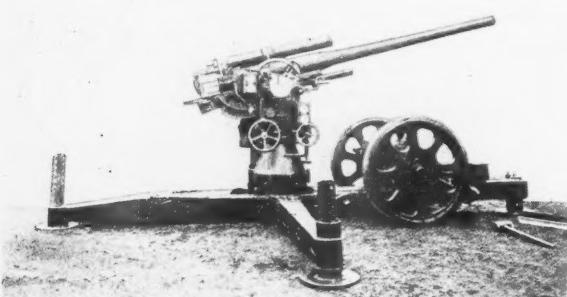


Fig. 1. 80 mm A. A. Cannon in Firing Position Showing the Right Side

conflict with Soviet Russia, and that the impelling force behind such conflict will most likely emanate from Paris. France consistently advocated a crusade against the Soviet. Bolshevism menaces French interests in Indo-China where two years ago serious uprisings occurred. France and Japan have recently concluded an accord relative to the French position in Indo-China. According to rumors, this accord contains secret military clauses. Be that as it may, the author points out, French support of Japan in her recent Shanghai adventure is well known. Japan and France likewise acted in complete accord at the recent Disarmament Conference. The author expresses the belief, that French policy in the Far East is but additional evidence of France's determination to destroy Germany in the interests of her hegemony over Europe. A Russo-Japanese conflict would leave Poland free to deal with Germany without danger to her open eastern frontier.

FRANCE—*La Revue d'Infanterie*—May, 1932.

"Brief Notes on the New Organization of Small Units in the German Army," by Captain de Senneville.

A recent circular of the German Reichswehr Ministry effected important changes in the organization of small units in the German Army in conformity with the German theory of "fire" and "shock." These, in marked contrast to the French concept, the author states, do not merge one into the other. The German idea of differentiation, the author believes, is in some measure the result of the weight of the German light machine gun (17 kg), which prevents its keeping up with the rifleman. In the old organization the light machine gun squad of eight men and one gun con-

stituted the fire unit. The service of the piece required only four men; the others carried rifles equipped with telescopic sights which enabled them to augment the fire power of the light machine gun squad. The shock unit consisted of the rifle squad armed with grenade, automatic pistol and rifle. Each of the three platoons of the infantry company consisted of two light machine gun squads and two or three rifle squads. Fire and movement were regulated by the platoon leader, who employed his squads in conformity with his mission and the situation either as homogeneous or mixed combat groups.

Under the new organization the infantry platoon will consist of three identical and interchangeable groups, each with a leader and assistant leader. The group will contain a light machine gun squad of four men, a rifle squad of 7 to 9 men and 1 runner. The group leader will normally command the light machine gun squad while his assistant takes charge of the riflemen. The new platoon organization will thus have an effective strength of 44 men, 3 light machine guns, 30 rifles and 9 pistols, compared to 42 men, 2 light machine guns, 20 rifles and 6 pistols of the old organization.

The German idea of differentiation of fire and shock action continues and the mechanism of the attack remains unchanged. Combat groups in the attack advance without firing behind the protective barrage of the artillery and the heavy infantry weapons (heavy machine guns, minnenwerfer, infantry cannon). The light machine gun squad forms the spearhead of the attack, the riflemen follow in column of files. Upon reaching assaulting distance, when the supporting fires must of necessity lift, the light machine guns go into action to cover the advance of the rifle squads, which must take advantage of the terrain and the support given by the fire of the light machine guns to drive home the charge.

The new organization simplifies the task of the platoon leader. It becomes his duty to coordinate the manoeuvre and assure the team-work of his three groups. The responsibility for the conduct of the fire and movement now rests upon the shoulders of the group leaders. "It is a grave responsibility," the author observes, "but it may well be entrusted to the remarkably well trained subalterns of a professional army such as the Reichswehr."

Another effect of this reorganization is the substantial increase in the fire power of the infantry. Each rifle company has now 9 light machine guns compared to the former six; or 27 to the battalion and 81 to the regiment. The light machine gun is of a new type, referred to as Model F.M. Unfortunately no particulars are given concerning this weapon. It is noteworthy, however, that each company is equipped with three tripod mounts of great stability. These confer upon the light machine gun the precision of heavy machine guns. On the march, the light machine guns are moved by handcarts. A reserve supply of ammunition is carried in a cart drawn by two horses. Under the new regulation German infantry marches in column of threes like the French.

Revue d'Artillerie—May, 1932.

"The Dutch A.A. Gun, Calibre 80 mm L/50."

The Dutch concern, "Hollandsche Industrie en Handelsmaatschappij 'Siderius' N. U.," produced an 80 mm antiaircraft weapon which is said to satisfy all expectations. Mounted on a cross-platform, the gun possesses great stability on any kind of soil irrespective of angle or direction of fire. The pointing devices permit easy and rapid engagement of targets moving at great speed. Firing data are transmitted to the gun electrically from a central fire-control post. In case of interruption of electric power, firing data may be transmitted either by telephone or by direct command to the gun crew.

The breechblock is semi-automatic with an automatic shell ejector. The gun fires normally 20 rounds per minute but may attain a rate of 25 and maintain it from 8 to 10 minutes. The maximum horizontal range is 15 kilometers. The maximum vertical range is 9000 meters with an initial velocity of 750 m/s. The projectile weighs 8 kilograms and contains a powerful high explosive charge. The gun has an all-around horizontal field of fire. Its vertical range extends from minus 3 to plus 80 degrees.

The wheels are rubber-tired and permit transporta-



Fig. 2. 80 mm A. A. Cannon in Firing Position showing the Left Side

tion of the gun at a speed of 35 to 40 km per hour. The gun can be placed into action in four minutes. It can fire 1,500 rounds without necessity of replacing the barrel.

Revue d'Artillerie—August, 1932.

"The Problem of Centralization of Command in A.A. Fire," by Art. Sqn. Cmdr. A. Worbe.

Experience of the past number of years in night firing tests against aircraft leads the author to believe that aircraft may be combatted successfully under all circumstances by the simultaneous action of several batteries with the fire properly distributed in the horizontal as well as the vertical plane. He likewise be-

lieves, that centralization of command, which is provided for night firing, is equally applicable to daylight firing. In developing his thesis, the author analyzes and discusses the following propositions:

1. Advantages that may be derived from the concentration of command in the matter of fire.

2. Factors which are responsible for the effective-



Fig. 3. 80 mm A. A. Cannon in Traveling Position

ness of concentration in night firing, and means to improve the results obtained.

3. The possibility of obtaining a concentration in daylight firing by employing with the greatest efficacy methods employed in night firing.

The concentration of the fire of several batteries upon the same target increases the efficacy of the cone of dispersion and correspondingly the vulnerability of the target within that cone without sacrificing the effect of surprise which is essential in A.A. firing. Centralization of command over these batteries permits their proper and advantageous emplacement. It makes for better fire control and facilitates effective use of listening and other mechanical devices.

There are two principal methods employed in A.A. fire, the author states: (1) pre-arranged barrages across the probable lanes of approach, and (2) bursts of fire against airplanes appearing suddenly over any other route. The first of these presents no difficulties whatever. The employment of the method of cotangents to determine the probable route of flight further simplifies this problem. In the second case the use of the method of horizontal intersection becomes necessary which is not very accurate at night. The author discusses this method in detail giving concrete examples of its application.

Inadequacy of antiaircraft equipment, the author states in conclusion, compels a scattering of materiel in order to increase its radius of action. In his opinion, adequate equipment would permit a closer emplacement of guns with a corresponding increase in the overlapping zones. In that event, he believes, concentration of fire will become the rule rather than the exception.

GERMANY—*Militär Wochenschrift*—August 11, 1932.

"Cavalry the Decisive Arm," by "No. 80."

The author discusses the employment of the British Cavalry Corps in the decisive battle in Palestine, September 19-21, 1918. The successes of the Anglo-Egyptian Expeditionary Force in Palestine at the close of

1917 and early in 1918 convinced the British War Council that the elimination of Turkey from the war would bring about the early defeat of the Central Powers. Developments on the Western Front, however, drew heavily upon the British forces in Palestine, and the contemplated action necessarily had to be deferred to the closing days of the war. Nevertheless, this operation contributed materially to Turkey's collapse.

General Allenby had under his command 42 infantry battalions and 37 regiments of cavalry. The plan of his attack, based upon a correct estimate of the enemy situation, was exceptionally bold. The XXI Corps with five divisions and the Desert Mounted Corps were directed to attack the Turkish positions without artillery preparation, advancing behind a rolling barrage to the line: Deir-Sheraf-Samaria-Tul Karm and the Nablus-Jenin railway. As soon as the swamps of the Faliq were taken, the massed cavalry consisting of the Desert Mounted Corps (the 4th and 5th Cavalry Divisions and the 5th Australian Cavalry Division) was to break through the hostile line, cross the Carmel Mountains by two passes, capture and hold El Affule on the second day of its advance and occupy Beisan. The possible capture of the Turkish High Command at Nazareth (General Liman von Sanders Pasha) was also expected.

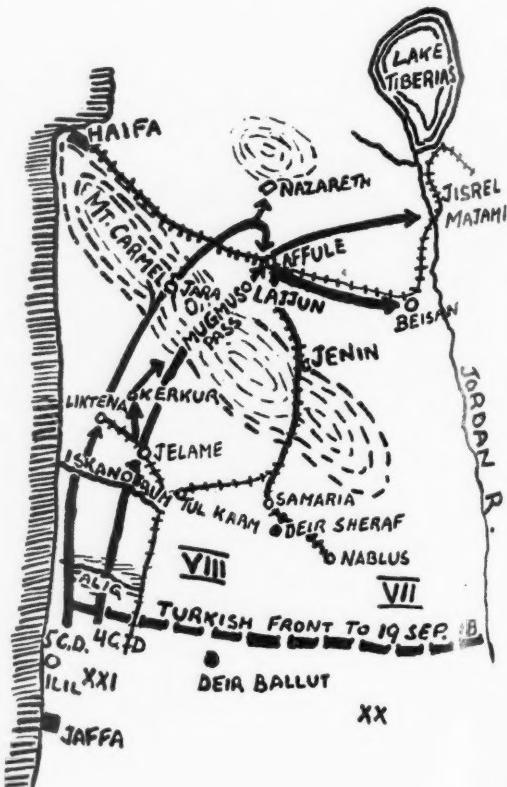
The success of this bold plan, though executed with true cavalry esprit by a comparatively small force, must be attributed to the lamentable state of affairs in the Turkish Army. The Turkish front between the River Jordan and the sea was held by two armies of 12 divisions. These had been, however, reduced to 1,300 rifles each. Turkish battalions mustered 100-180 effectives. The troops were starved and in tatters. Desertions in the Turkish Eighth Army during the last month of the campaign had reached 1,100, or almost the equivalent of a division. Horses, gravely undernourished, could hardly pull a load a distance of 100 yards. Six German battalions presented the only formidable force in front of the British. Although replacements failed to reach them since the preceding spring, the morale of these German troops still remained unimpaired. General Allenby's command numbered 57,000 rifles, 12,000 cavalry and 540 guns. He estimated the Turkish force at 26,000, 3,000 and 370 respectively. These estimates were in excess of the actual strength.

The plan of manoeuvre designated Jelamie as the first objective of the 4th Cavalry Division; thence it was to advance without regard to the progress of the battle in the Tul Karm sector to El Affule via the Musmus Pass, cut the railroad in that vicinity and send a detachment to seize the railroad bridge across the Jordan near Majami. The remainder of the cavalry advancing rapidly had the mission of closing the highways from Nablus and the Jordan valley—the 5th Cavalry Division in readiness at 5 a. m.; first objective Liktena, thence advancing rapidly paralleling the route of the 4th Cavalry Division across Carmel to El Affule, leaving a security detachment at Jara to cover approaches from Haifa. From El Affule the

5th Cavalry Division was to send a contingent to Nazareth to effect the capture of important personages and documents, the remainder remaining in readiness for action against Jenin and Beisan—the 5th Australian Cavalry Division, in reserve, prepared to march upon orders on Jenin.

The British infantry jumped off at 4:30 a. m., September 19, and reached its first objective, the northern bank of the Faliq, without difficulty. The 5th Cavalry Division was the first to move out. The advance guard regiment covered the 9.5 km to the mouth of the Faliq at a trot. Continuing the advance, it brushed aside easily the feeble resistance offered by the Turks from time to time. The division covered the distance of 15.3 km to the Iskandrun in 2 hours, 15 minutes including the time taken up by skirmishes. The remainder of the distance to Liktena (7 km) the division covered in 45 minutes. The pace was so rapid that the brigade commander, riding at a gallop, was unable to stop the head of the column. As a consequence, the advance guard regiment was thoroughly tired by the time it had covered one-third of the total distance to its ultimate objective.

The 4th Cavalry Division passed through the infantry at 8:40 a. m. Advancing echeloned to the right, the division encountered no resistance. Turkish troops were taken by complete surprise. By 4:30 p. m. the



division had reached its objective, having covered a distance of 30 km in seven hours. The Australian Cavalry Division advanced to the Iskandrun. At 8 a. m. all communications between Turkish G.H.Q. and

the two field armies were completely severed by the British occupation of Tul Karm. Between 10 and 11 a. m. Turkish G.H.Q. received information from the Seventh Army concerning the advance of British cavalry. General Liman von Sanders notified Haifa and dispatched six companies with 12 heavy machine guns under German command to block Musmus Pass. News of the collapse of the Eighth Army did not reach Turkish G.H.Q. for several days.

The 5th Cavalry Division resumed the march from Liktena at 6:15 p. m. leaving one brigade less one regiment at Liktena in charge of the baggage. The command reached the Mt. Carmel divide at 1 a. m., September 20, after having left two troops at Jara for flank protection against Haifa. The march over the narrow trails was made in column of troopers. The 13th brigade in lead reached Nazareth at 4:30 a. m. Entering the town with drawn sabres at a gallop, the troopers were stopped within 200 meters of the quarters occupied by General Liman von Sanders. The 14th Brigade being unable to support the attack, the column was ordered to fall back upon El Affule which it reached at 7:15 a. m. The 4th Cavalry Division arrived half an hour later having accomplished its mission without encountering serious opposition.

The Cavalry Corps, on September 21, held Beisan and Jisr el Majami with the 4th Division, and Jenin-Affule-Nazareth with the 5th and the Australian Cavalry Divisions, with a covering detachment near Haifa. On the same day, the British infantry divisions reached the line Nablus-Samaria-Tul Karm.

The Desert Mounted Corps carried, in addition to the ration for September 18, three rations on the saddle and a fourth ration in the rear echelon.

The operation resulted in the annihilation of the Turkish Eighth Army, the capture of 25,000 prisoners, the entire artillery and baggage. The remnants of the Eighth and the Seventh Armies, finding their line of retreat towards the coast as well as towards the north cut off, were compelled to hack their way through British Cavalry and hostile Arabs, and retired across the mountainous country northeastward.

—Deutsche Wehr—June 24, 1932.

"The Motorized Brigade," by Colonel M. von Wietorin, Austrian Army.

Prevailing military opinion generally agrees upon the fact, the author states, that both horse and motor will, for some time to come, remain indispensable. With that in view the author endeavors to determine where and to what extent the motor may displace the horse. Staffs, auxiliary arms and rear area installations being tied to the roads will no doubt prefer the motor to the horse. Combat troops, on the other hand, especially under artillery fire, operate over terrain at a distance from highways. There, the author believes, the horse continues superior even to the tractor. It is, important, he holds, that the strategic mobility and speed of the motor and the tactical mobility of the horse be exploited to the limit. This concept, the author states, is responsible for the plan of light and mixed divisions. A few experiments, however, clearly

demonstrated the great difficulty involved in the proper coordination and cooperation at the critical moment of two so vastly different elements as the motor and the horse. The next step in the solution of the problem logically consisted of the separation of the motorized and mounted troops, and their employment in accordance with the situation, mission and nature of the terrain. The employment of large bodies of motorized troops presupposes suitable terrain with a good and ample road net, a well-developed motor industry and provision of adequate supplies of motor fuel either by means of peace-time accumulation and storage, or by means of developing a suitable fuel substitute.

The paramount advantage of the motor is its capacity for high speed and its great strategical mobility. Excessive optimism is, however, likely to prove disappointing. The necessity of moving by bounds, unexpected road obstructions and obstacles may considerably slow up the progress of a large motor column. The actual average speed is not in excess of 20 kilometers per hour for daylight travel and only 15 kilometers per hour at night. Although the daily total mileage for a motor column is likewise far below what might be expected, it still is considerably in excess of that of an infantry or cavalry division. Another advantage of the motor is that it does not require any fuel while at rest, and it certainly is not subject to fatigue to the same extent as man or beast. Nevertheless, regular rest periods are necessary not only for the personnel serving the motors, but also for overhaul and repairs.

An outstanding disadvantage of the motor is its decreased mobility in cross-country travel. This disadvantage may be overcome to some extent, the author believes, by adapting at least combat vehicles for cross-country travel. For this purpose, he believes, artillery should be provided with tractors and handcarts. Another serious disadvantage of motor columns is their great length, vulnerability and the complicated march-technique involved in their movement. Strict march discipline is essential. Special protective measures against aerial and flank attacks while enroute must also be provided. Dust clouds, the noise of the motors, and at night, headlights disclose truck movements and to that extent prevent secrecy. This, of course, is likewise a serious disadvantage.

The author believes, that the employment of motorized units will not be unlike that of large cavalry commands. Owing to their great mobility, they are, in his opinion, particularly suited as G.H.Q. reserves. French experiments, the author states, showed that the motorized infantry division is too unwieldy. English tests with motorized brigades proved more practicable. Actually the brigade in these tests was merely a reinforced regiment with the necessary transportation, supply equipment and installations. In the author's opinion, motors within a single command should be of uniform type and capacity of performance. There must be an adequate supply of motorcycles with and without sidecars. The command must be well equipped with heavy machine guns and anti-tank weapons. Pioneer units are likewise indispensable.

—Deutsche Wahr—February 12, 1932.

“The Basic Causes of the Manchurian Conflict,” by Lieut. E. Golling.

When Japanese artillery, on September 18, 1931, from positions within the Japanese concession, opened fire upon the Chinese arsenal at Mukden, the Manchurian question suddenly became a matter of world interest. Twice the size of Germany, Manchuria is the ancient homeland of China's last imperial dynasty. Rich in natural resources and blessed with fertile soil, Manchuria is indeed a worthy prize. As the focal point of the clashing interests of China, Japan and Russia, Manchuria is, in the author's opinion, a potential powder barrel which only requires the spark to set the world ablaze. While in 1905 there were approximately 5-6 millions of Chinese domiciled within this province, there are now, the author states, more than 30 millions. In addition to these, the Manchurian population includes some 800,000 Koreans, and about 200,000 Japanese.

Manchuria is served by the following principal railways:

1. The Mukden-Peking railway, along the narrow coastal strip. Constructed with British capital, this railroad is Chinese owned, and serves as the only connecting link between Manchuria and China. It is an economic artery of great strategic importance.

2. The South Manchurian Railway serves as the connecting link between the Russian sphere of influence in the north and the Japanese in the south. Considered the vital artery of Manchuria, this railroad with all its branches is Japanese property.

3. The Chinese Eastern Railways, part of the Russian trans-Siberian system, are under joint Chinese-Russian administration.

Since Great Britain opened China's doors to the Western World in 1842, the Celestial Kingdom had to submit to numerous humiliations. Disastrous foreign wars and internecine strife, as well as devastating floods and famines contributed materially to China's weakness. Nothing is more natural than the desire of imperialistic world powers to acquire a slice of this vast territory held by an enfeebled and militarily impotent nation. In recent years, however, China gave indications of growing strength. By means of economic weapons China began to recover her freedom of action. Japan, which sends 27% of her exports to China, suffered particularly from the effect of these periodic trade boycotts. China's effort to construct additional railways in order to make herself independent of the Japanese lines, also the Chinese tariff policy and growing Chinese nationalism contributed their share to the growing tension between China and Japan. The arrest and execution as a spy of an officer of the Imperial Japanese General Staff by Chinese troops in Manchuria incensed Japanese public opinion. Leaflets dropped by military aviators in Tokio demanded war on China. Reports of the destruction of a railroad bridge in Manchuria by Chinese troops finally prompted General Honjo, Japanese commander in Korea, to take drastic action. He promptly occupied Mukden and with action the military party

once more set the pace for a “positive” foreign policy.

Three factors determine the foreign policy of Japan:

1. Territorial expansion to accommodate the growing population which increases at a rate of 900,000 per year.

2. Creation of markets for Japanese industries.

3. Acquisition of sources of raw materials which will render Japan independent of foreign countries and which would be capable of sustaining Japan in case of war.

A powerful navy is a prime necessity for the attainment of these objectives.

Manchuria has been virtually a Japanese possession since the Russo-Japanese war. Chinese sovereignty was at the best nominal. Japanese investments in Manchuria are in excess of a billion dollars. Japan has built schools, hospitals and factories. She maintains in Manchuria 22 consulates, 387 police stations and an army of 18,000 men. Her nationals enjoy extra-territorial rights. A strip of land, 15 kilometers wide along the right of way of the South Manchurian Railway is completely under Japanese jurisdiction and is policed by six railway guard battalions.

Japan's strategic interests in Manchuria are no less important. Manchuria is Japan's concentration area for military operations in the event of war with Russia. Possession of that province also confers upon Japan great possibilities of influence in Chinese affairs. Thus, for political, military and economic reasons the possession of Manchuria is indispensable to Japan, and she is prepared to risk her national existence for it.

GREAT BRITAIN—*The Cavalry Journal*,—April, 1932.

“The Rurales of Mexico,” by Perry Cross Standing.

The guerilla warfare which ravaged Mexico during the middle sixties produced numerous outlaw bands that considerably outlived the civil war which brought them into being. After his second election to the Presidency, General Porfirio Diaz caused the arrest of the leaders of some of the most notorious bands that ravaged the countryside. He then hit upon the expedient of giving them their choice of being shot or taking service under him as captains of a rural police, pledging themselves to assist in ridding the country of the robber organizations. It was the beginning of the famous Rurales, corresponding in both authority and discipline to the Mounted Police of Canada.

The Rurales were mounted upon small, hardy, spirited horses of Mexican breed. They were equipped with sabre and carbine. They were carefully recruited, well trained and dependable. As a reserve of the National Army of Mexico they were under the control of the Ministry of War although their pay came from the Ministry of the Interior.

The new constitution promulgated on February 5, 1917, converted Mexico into a federal republic which left the right of managing local affairs to the individual states. As a consequence, the corps of Rurales was disbanded and ceased to exist as an armed organized contingent of Mexico's public service.

Organization Activities

1ST CAVALRY DIVISION Fort Bliss, Texas

Brigadier General Walter C. Short, Commanding
 Colonel Evan H. Humphrey, G. S. C. (Cav.), Chief of Staff
 Major William Spence, G. S. C. (F. A.), G-1 and G-4
 Major William Nalle, G. S. C. (Cav.), G-2
 Lieutenant Colonel Alexander M. Milton, G. S. C. (Cav.), G-3
 Major John F. Crutcher, A. G. D., Adjutant General
 Lieutenant Colonel Edgar King, M. C., Division Surgeon
 Colonel Robert J. Foster, V. C., Veterinarian
 Lieutenant Colonel Mark L. Ireland, Q. M. C., Quartermaster
 Major John H. Woodberry, O. D., Ordnance Officer
 Captain George J. B. Fisher, C. W. S., Chemical Officer
 1st Lieutenant Clifton T. Hunt, 8th Engrs., Engineer Officer
 1st Lieutenant Verne D. Mudge, A. D. C. to General Short

2ND CAVALRY BRIGADE Fort Bliss, Texas

Brigadier General Walter C. Short, Commanding
 Major Pearl L. Thomas, Executive
 Headquarters Troop, 2nd Cavalry Brigade, Fort Bliss, Texas
 Captain M. H. Ellis
 1st Lieutenant D. H. Nelson
 1st Lieutenant V. D. Mudge

Special Troops, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Bliss, Texas Major F. Gilbreath, Commanding

Major O. A. Palmer
 1st Lieutenant J. B. Cooley
 1st Lieutenant J. L. Ballantyne
 1st Lieutenant C. V. Bromley, Jr.
 2nd Lieutenant W. H. Greear

Troop A, 1st Armored Car Squadron, Fort Bliss, Texas Captain H. G. Holt

1st Lieutenant H. W. Ketchum, Jr.

1st Lieutenant J. L. Ryan, Jr.

1ST CAVALRY BRIGADE Fort Clark, Texas

Brigadier General Hamilton S. Hawkins, Commanding
 Major J. A. Weeks, Executive
 Captain T. E. Boudinot, Plans and Training Officer

Headquarters Troop, 1st Cavalry Brigade, Fort Clark, Texas Captain W. S. Conrow

1st Lieutenant T. T. Thornburgh

1st Lieutenant D. G. McPride

THE CAVALRY SCHOOL Fort Riley, Kansas

Brigadier General Abraham G. Lott, Commandant
 Colonel Bruce Palmer, Assistant Commandant
 Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Wainwright, Director of Instruction
 Major R. E. Willoughby, Secretary

Cavalry Board

Colonel Samuel McP. Rutherford
 Lieutenant Colonel Edgar M. Whiting
 Major Lawrence C. Frizzell
 Captain Vennard Wilson, O. D.
 Captain Gyles Merrill
 Captain Leslie D. Carter
 Captain Lowell A. Elliott, C. W. S.

Department of Tactics

Major John Millikin (Chief)
 Major Ira T. Wyche, F. A.
 Major Kenna G. Eastham
 Major John F. Stevens
 Major Thomas L. Martin, Inf.

Major James W. Barnett

Major R. L. Creed

Major A. W. Roffe

Major J. L. Phillips

Major Kramer Thomas

Major R. B. Trimble

Major Frank Whittaker

Captain V. L. Padgett

Captain Burton C. Andrus

Captain Ross F. Coie, A. C.

Captain Lowell A. Elliott, C. W. S.

1st Lieutenant Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., 9th Engrs.

1st Lieutenant William L. McEnergy, S. C. (Cav.)

Department of Weapons

Major Lester A. Sprinkle (Chief)
 Major C. M. Daly

Major W. T. Bals

Major R. L. Coe

Major J. C. Dolv

Captain T. J. Heavey

Captain H. P. Stewart

Department of General Instruction and Publications

Major James C. R. Schwenck (Chief)

Major D. S. Perry

Department of Horsemanship

Major C. DeWitt (Chief)

Major A. P. Thayer

Major J. T. Cole

Captain K. C. Lambert

Captain C. B. Cox

Captain P. H. Morris

Captain J. C. Short
 Captain R. T. Maddocks
 Captain Hiram E. Tuttle, Q. M. C.
 1st Lieutenant F. P. Tompkins
 1st Lieutenant C. C. Jadwin
 1st Lieutenant L. P. Swift
 1st Lieutenant E. F. Thomson
 1st Lieutenant C. W. A. Raguse
 1st Lieutenant P. C. Hains, III

Supply Officer, Academic Division Captain A. B. MacNabb

Post of Fort Riley

Lieutenant Colonel William C. Christy, Executive
 Major Thomas M. F. Cockrill, Assistant
 Captain John A. Hettinger, Assistant
 Lieutenant Colonel Max A. Elser, Q. M. C., Quartermaster
 Major Charles A. Wickliffe, J. A. G. D., Judge Advocate
 Captain Harry A. Patterson, Post Exchange, Recreation and
 Post School Officer
 Captain Manley F. Meador, Provost Marshal, Police and Prison
 Officer
 Captain Vennard O. Wilson, O. D., Ordnance Officer
 Captain Charles A. Dissinger, Adjutant
 Captain Perry O. Wilcox, Chaplain
 1st Lieutenant William L. McEnergy, S. C., Signal Officer
 1st Lieutenant Charles G. Meehan, A. D. C. to General Lott
 1st Lieutenant Ralph T. Garver, C. O., Misc. Troops
 2nd Lieutenant Loren D. Pegg, Range Officer
 2nd Lieutenant Paul A. Disney, A. D. C. to General Lott

Students, Advanced Class

Major Sam G. Fuller
 Captain William E. Barrott
 Captain Heywood S. Dodd
 Captain John E. Selby
 Captain Alfred L. Baylies
 Captain Charles W. Burkett
 Captain Chas. G. Hutchinson
 Captain Edwin M. Sumner
 Captain Harold deB. Bruck
 Captain Hans C. Minuth
 Captain Ceylon O. Griffin

Students, Special Advanced Equitation Class

Captain Edwin M. Burnett
 Captain Ralph E. Ireland
 1st Lieut. Charles H. Noble
 1st Lieut. Edwin C. Greiner
 1st Lieut. Thomas E. Lewis
 F. A.
 1st Lieut. Daniel De Bardeleben
 1st Lieut. Paul G. Kendall
 1st Lieut. James T. Dawson, F. A.
 1st Lieut. Edward L. Rhodes

Students, Troop Officers' Class

1st Lieut. Harry W. Johnson
 1st Lieut. Stanley M. Nevin, V. C.
 1st Lieut. John G. Merrick
 1st Lieut. John F. M. Kohler
 1st Lieut. Edward J. Doyle
 2nd Lieut. John L. Hines, Jr.
 2nd Lieut. Raymond W. Curtis
 2nd Lieut. Leander LaC. Doan
 2nd Lieut. Theodore Kalakuka
 2nd Lieut. Theodore S. Riggs
 2nd Lieut. Thomas F. Van Natta, III
 2nd Lieut. Nelson J. DeLany

First Cavalry

Fort D. A. Russell, Texas

Colonel William A. Austin, Commanding

Lieut. Colonel Joseph C. King
 Major Arthur T. Lacey
 Major Isaac W. Walker
 Captain Harold B. Gibson
 Captain William Kenahan
 Captain Gersum Cronander
 Captain Donald R. Dinkle
 Captain John C. Macdonald
 Captain William H. W. Reinburg
 Captain Herbert L. Jackson

1st Lieut. Lawrence O. Smith
 1st Lieut. Arthur N. Willis
 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Crandell
 1st Lieut. Logan C. Berry
 1st Lieut. Rogers A. Gardner
 1st Lieut. George V. Ehrhardt
 1st Lieut. Basil L. Rieggs
 1st Lieut. Grant A. Williams
 2d Lieut. Woodbury M. Burgess
 2d Lieut. Paul W. Shumate

On June 30th, Troop A and Troop F, using the same circular route, but in different directions, left the post for a sixty-mile march, to be completed in one day,

allowing one hour for the noon halt. The object of the march was to test the condition of animals in the organizations.

The conditions under which this test was undertaken are worthy of note. At 3:00 P. M., June 29th, the organization commanders of Troops A and F, without previous warning, were handed their orders for this march. Maps were issued at this time. A tactical situation in friendly territory was issued. A radio section of Headquarters Troop was set up at the half-way point, from which troop commanders were required to report their arrival.

The following men and animals made the march: Troop A, one officer and forty-six men, fifty-two horses; Troop F, two officers and thirty-three men, forty-one horses.

Each troop, without noise or confusion, marched at 5:00 A.M., June 30th. Animals were watered twice during the march and unsaddled, rubbed down and fed grain at the noon halt.

Troop F arrived at its stables in the elapsed time of 11 hours and 11 minutes, averaging 5.22 miles per hour. Troop A arrived at its stables at 4:40 P.M. in the elapsed time of 11 hours and 40 minutes, averaging 4.89 miles per hour.

Upon completion of the march all animals and men were in good condition; one horse with an old splint showed lameness on the march and was brought in by a short cut at the walk; he was not lame upon arrival at the stables. One front shoe was stripped just out of Fort D. A. Russell on the return trip. At the inspection of animals at 8:00 A.M., July 1st, all animals were in condition to continue the march.

* * *

In order to instil a friendly spirit among the officers and to give a personal touch to the life of the enlisted men, recognition of the birthdays of officers and enlisted men was instituted. An appropriate present from the other officers of the command is presented to the officer whose birthday is current. Each enlisted man, on his birthday, is presented, by his mess, with a special birthday cake decorated in seasonal colors. This has proved to be an excellent means of increasing the morale of the command.

* * *

On August 11th a Regimental Review, followed by a Black Hawk ceremony, was held in honor of a group of the 4-H Club boys, visiting and inspecting the ranches and cattle of the Big Bend District as guests of the Highland Hereford Association. Members of the Regiment were guests at a barbecue given at Mrs. Childers' ranch at noon this date.

* * *

September 15th marked the day of meeting of the Order of the Back Hawks. At this meeting all new officers of the regiment and Mr. John Robinson, Secretary of the Marfa Chamber of Commerce were initiated into the Order. The Black Hawk Order, adjunct of the First Dragoons, is exceedingly popular in the Big Bend and has become quite well known to the residents of the district.

The Regimental Baseball Team, by defeating all opponents at Fort Bliss, won the First Cavalry Division Championship, the series ending September 26th. The team returned with the Division Trophy and immediately disbanded to await another season.

* * *

The Regimental Rifle Team returned on October 2nd from the Far Southwest Matches at Fort Bliss with a very creditable record. Sergeant William T. McGimpsey, Troop B, won the Navy Cup. Staff Sergeant Leslie H. Hedglin, Headquarters Troop, won the Coast Guard Match and the team won the Five Man Team Match.

Detachment, First Cavalry Mechanized

Fort Knox, Kentucky

Colonel Daniel Van Voorhis, Commanding	Captain William T. Fletcher
Lieut. Colonel Adna R. Chaffee	1st Lieut. Frederick W. Fenn
Major William G. Simmons	1st Lieut. Harrison H. D. Heiberg
Major Robert W. Grow	1st Lieut. James H. Phillips
Captain Richard W. Carter	1st Lieut. William P. Withers
Captain Cornelius F. O'Keefe	1st Lieut. Hayden A. Sears
Captain Carl J. Rohsenberger	1st Lieut. Francis L. Ready
Captain James I. Gibbon	1st Lieut. Isaac D. White
Captain Andrew J. Wynne	1st Lieut. Frank G. Trew
Captain Richard E. Tallant	1st Lieut. C. Stanton Babcock
Captain Richard N. Atwell	1st Lieut. Milo H. Matteson
Captain Wallace C. Steiger	
Captain Hal M. Rose	

Second Cavalry

Fort Riley, Kansas

Colonel Selwyn D. Smith, Commanding	1st Lt. Henry L. Kinnison, Jr.
Major Joseph Plassmeyer	1st Lieut. Hugh B. Waddell
Major Clinton A. Pierce	1st Lieut. George G. Elme
Captain Frank Nelson	1st Lieut. Henry C. Hine, Jr.
Captain Charles S. Kilburn	1st Lieut. Basil G. Thayer
Captain Lathan H. Collins	1st Lieut. Bailey G. Maddox
Captain Lloyd W. Biggs	1st Lieut. Joseph M. Williams
Captain James B. Taylor	1st Lieut. Thomas J. Randolph
Captain Harry E. Dodge	1st Lieut. Thomas D. Roberts
Captain Manly F. Meador	1st Lieut. George W. Busby
Captain Lawrence Patterson	2d Lieut. Loren D. Peegg
Captain Thomas J. Heavey	2d Lt. John G. Minniece, Jr.
Captain Clarence A. Shannon	2d Lieut. Joseph F. Haskell
1st Lieut. Henry M. Alexander	

September 1-15 was devoted to a practice march of 244 miles, 23 officers, 324 men and 418 animals participating. Tactical work enroute consisted principally in development of dispositions to meet mechanization including aircraft. Considerable experimentation was made with modified marching methods, and with use of friendly aircraft to aid in locating hostile mechanized forces. In addition to purely military duties the regiment participated in the American Legion Parade in Topeka and put on a diversified military and horse show in various towns. The Regimental Ball Team won three of their four games enroute.

October 17-20 the regiment formed a part of the Cavalry School Brigade and spent four days marching under continuous simulated war conditions. Details of this march will be found elsewhere in the JOURNAL.

Machine Gun Troop represented the regiment in the Goodrich Trophy Training Test. Officers: Captain Lathan H. Collins, commanding, 1st Lieut. Basil G. Thayer, and 2nd Lieut. Joseph F. Haskell.

The following summary indicates the high standard of proficiency in arms attained during the Target Season:

Nov.-Dec., 1932

Organization Activities

57

Weapon	Percentage
Rifle	96.49
Pistol dismounted	92.88
Pistol mounted	94.96
Saber	96.33

Regimental permanent trophies were won as follows:

For rifle, Troop E

For mounted pistol, Hq. Troop

Troop A with Captain Lloyd W. Biggs, commanding, 1st Lieut. Thomas D. Roberts, and 50 enlisted men went by bus to Medicine Lodge, Kansas, October 3rd where they participated in the Indian Peace Treaty celebration.

Sixty-eight remounts have been received from Fort Reno and are receiving training under 1st Lieut. H. L. Kinnison, Jr. Seven mules were also received.

The opening of recruiting, and 54% reenlistments, somewhat alleviates the shortage caused by 125 discharges since January 1st.

A Regimental Board of Officers consisting of Major Renn Lawrence, Major Clinton A. Pierce, Captain Frank Nelson and 1st Lieut. Thomas D. Roberts has been appointed to study, direct experiments and submit recommendations as to Experimental Organization of the 2nd Cavalry. In the Regimental Advanced Officers School each week all officers receive the report of the Board on work done during the preceding month and thus are in constant touch with accomplishment. Open discussion aids both the Board and other officers and insures constructive and accurate progress.

Equitation, jumping, polo and steeple chasing training continues throughout the winter under supervision of Lieutenants Waddell, Thayer, Maddox and Captain Nelson respectively.

All troops underwent an intensive course of training in swimming horses both in the Kansas River and in a specially constructed place in Three Mile Creek, with the result that all men and animals perform this important exercise quietly and confidently.

Troop B won their league baseball championship and in a close three-game series with the other league champions won two out of three for the Post Championship.

In football Troop B again won its league championship, the final standings being still to be determined.

Other fall and winter sports are still in process of organization. Each troop will however be represented in basketball, bowling, boxing, wrestling and horse shows.

Departures of officer personnel: Lt. Colonel William C. Christy, (C. O., 9th Cavalry, and Executive Officer, Post of Fort Riley), Major Benjamin F. Hoge, Major James W. Barnett, Capt. Ralph E. Ireland, Capt. Garnett H. Wilson, Capt. Carl J. Dockler, Capt. Robert M. Graham, 1st Lieut. Eugene C. Johnston, 1st Lieut. Hayden A. Sears, 1st Lieut. Granville V. Morse, 1st Lieut. George W. Read, Jr., 1st Lieut. Harry W. Johnson, 1st Lieut. Prentiss E. Yeomans, 1st Lieut. John G. Merrick, 2nd Lieut. Edward J. Doyle.

Third Cavalry (Less 1st Squadron)

Fort Myer, Virginia

Colonel Harry N. Cootes, Commanding

Major George S. Patton, Jr.	1st Lieut. Willard G. Wyman
Major Alexander D. Surles	1st Lieut. Kenneth G. Hoge
Captain John W. Weeks	1st Lieut. George A. Rehm
Captain James T. Menzie	1st Lieut. Leslie M. Grener
Captain George I. Smith	1st Lieut. Eugene L. Harrison
Captain Thomas W. Ligon	1st Lieut. Wilbur K. Noel
Captain Lucian K. Truscott, Jr.	1st Lieut. Clarence W. Bennett
Captain Callie H. Palmer	1st Lieut. William A. Fuller
Captain Marion Carson	2d Lieut. Loren F. Cole
Captain Claude O. Burch	2d Lieut. John K. Waters
1st Lieut. Christian Knudsen	2d Lieut. George R. Mather
1st Lieut. Donald W. Sawtelle	

The Fort Myer Invitation Polo Tournament, held during the latter part of September, closed the season for most of the service teams in the vicinity of Washington. The bracketing was so arranged that there was plenty of polo for each team and that most of the games were between teams of approximately the same handicap rating. Entries included four teams from Fort Myer, three from the War Department, and teams from the 110th Field Artillery, Fort Humphreys, Quantico, and the Fauquier County Polo Club. The 16th Field Artillery won the high goal bracket, while the Marines won the Consolation trophy, and the team from the Fauquier County Polo Club won the low goal bracket for teams of four goals or under. This latter team, more popularly known as Marshall, then proceeded to beat the 16th Field Artillery 8-1, 5-1 on the flat. The members are J. E. Rawlings, R. A. Triplett, Richard Kirkpatrick, and Rodney Woodward and their very fast horses and accurate hitting provided the best polo seen at Potomac Park in some weeks.

The regiment participated in the annual Third Corps Area maneuvers from October 1-8 at Fort George G. Meade. The terrain was somewhat limited for extensive use of cavalry, but the two-sided maneuvers in which cavalry was employed and the very thorough evening critiques proved instructive for all members of the command.

1st Squadron, 3d Cavalry

Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont

Lieut. Colonel John K. Herr, Commanding

Major Gordon J. F. Heron	1st Lieut. Richard B. Evans
Captain Theodore B. Apgar	1st Lieut. John H. Claybrook
Captain Lawrence B. Wyant	1st Lieut. Thomas L. Harold
Captain Robert H. Gallier	2d Lieut. Eric H. F. Svensson, Jr.
Captain Randolph Russell	2d Lieut. Charles G. Dodge
1st Lieut. Robert J. Merrick	

The Squadron spent the period August 15-September 15, in conducting a march, participating in musketry and combat exercises, being attached to the 18th Inf. Brig. for this purpose; and the annual 1st Corps Area Maneuvers and Tactical Inspection. While no figures were published as to the results of the musketry problems, the squadron maintained its high rating in this activity.

The record practice in pistol mounted and saber was completed on October 15, 1932. The training regulations governing the assignment of horses was carried out to the letter. Remounts received during the summer were ridden by personnel to whom they were regularly assigned. Results were 92.5% qualified with the pistol, and 88.8% with the saber. Al-

though this record is not particularly high, the results were satisfactory, all things being considered.

During the month of October a modified Olympic jumping course was constructed in rear of the riding hall. A series of jumps have been constructed on the side of the drill field. Open spaces along the bridle paths are being utilized for construction of jumps. A water jump will be added in the Spring. The post will then be amply provided with jumps of every description.

Informal horse shows will be held monthly during the winter training period. Winning horses in these events will be handicapped for the Post Horse Show, which will be held in the spring of 1933. This plan will encourage new entries in personnel and horses of the coming horse shows. Ribbons will be awarded to winners of first three places in these informal shows.

A night ride was held the night of November 18th in connection with the November horse show. This ride was over an unknown course of 20 miles, route was plotted on maps furnished contestants for the occasion at the riding hall. Several control stations were included along the route. Time from station to station was prescribed with penalties for or under time arrival of contestants. Twenty-two noncommissioned officers of the squadron entered this event, and seventeen from the 7th Field Artillery.

The weather was cold and there was a crust of snow on the ground making rather unfavorable conditions for the ride. Sergeant Carmon, Troop A, won the event, Sgt. Bellew, Troop A, coming in second and Sgt. George, C Battery, won third place.

Other events and results of the horse show were:

Enlisted Mens' Jumping

- 1st—Pvt. Paige, Combat Train, 7th Field Artillery.
- 2nd—Pvt. Kirschner, Troop A.
- 3rd—Pvt. Gormley, Troop A.

Bareback Vaulting

- 1st—Pvt. Melanson, Troop A.
- 2nd—Pvt. Butler, Troop B.
- 3rd—Pvt. Willey, Troop B.

Officers' Jumping

- 1st—Lt. Dodge, 3rd Cavalry.
- 2nd—Lt. Follansbee, 7th Field Artillery.
- 3rd—Lt. Claybrook, 3rd Cavalry.

Troop B won the Post Soccer championship for the year 1932, and the Squadron is particularly well represented on the Post Team which has a series of games scheduled with the Canadian garrison at St. Johns, Quebec. The first game played on November 13th at St. Johns was won by the post, 1-0. The second game will be played at Fort Ethan Allen, on Thanksgiving Day.

The 7th Field Artillery held a gymkhana for the post enlisted personnel on their organization day, October 21, 1932. Places were won by the squadron as follows:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| Touch and out: | 1st—Sgt. Nickerson, Troop B. |
| | 2nd—Sgt. Towne, Troop B. |
| | 3rd—Pvt. Plantier, Troop A. |

Rescue race:

- 1st—Cpl. Crowell, Troop A.
- Pvt. Sampson, Troop A.
- 3rd—Sgt. Kaminski, Troop B.
- Pvt. Butler, Troop B.

Relay race,

team of 4:

- 2nd—Troop A.

Slow horse race:

- 3rd—Pvt. Peace, Troop A.

Tug of war:

- 3rd—Troop A.

Polo, the training of green polo ponies, and the developing of jumpers have become important subjects in the squadron for the winter season. Great interest has been aroused in these activities and the training in these Officers' classes is personally supervised by the Squadron Commander, Lieutenant Colonel John K. Herr. With the hope of securing remount replacements soon, prospects for all mounted activities in the near future are indeed very bright.

Fourth Cavalry

Fort Meade, South Dakota

Colonel Otto W. Rethorst, Commanding

Colonel William R. Pope	1st Lieut. Charles E. Morrison
Major Karl S. Bradford	1st Lieut. John H. Stodter
Captain Carter R. McLeanian	1st Lieut. Frank H. Bunnell
Captain Charles Cramer	1st Lieut. Harold E. Walker
Captain Arthur H. Besse	1st Lieut. Richard H. Bridgeman
Captain Leo L. Gocker	1st Lieut. Rufus L. Land
Captain Philip R. Upton	2d Lieut. Charles F. Born
Captain Silas W. Robertson	2d Lieut. Hugh W. Stevenson
Captain Frank E. Bertholet	2d Lieut. Joseph R. Rank
Captain John H. Healy	2d Lieut. Robert W. Porter
Captain Oscar M. Massey	1st Lieut. William L. Barriger

The annual practice march of the 4th Cavalry, Colonel Rethorst, Commanding, was held from the fifteenth to the twenty-eighth of August. The march covered a distance of 211 miles through the Black Hills, under daily assumed tactical situations.

The annual tactical inspection was held on October 5th to 7th, with Colonel A. M. Miller, Chief of Staff of the 7th Corps Area, conducting the inspection. The regiment was rated satisfactory for field service, and was complimented for the development of an antiaircraft machine gun escort wagon mount and an improvised radio truck.

Troop A, Captain H. E. Kloepfer, commanding, assisted by the 4th Cavalry Band, gave an exhibition of Cavalry maneuvers and combat formations at the rodeos at Belle Fourche and Deadwood during the summer.

A new polo field has been built near the old post garden, its official opening taking place in July, with a game with a team from Fort Warren. Fifteen officers played polo regularly during the season, the first string players consisting of Captains Upton and Healy and Lieutenants Morrison, Michela, DeLany and Born. Games were played with Pierre, Sturgis and Fort Francis E. Warren locally, and two trips were made to Cheyenne, Wyoming.

The Fort Meade Horse Show was held on October 14th. Winners in the events were as follows:

Children's Class, Seat and Hands—Miss Virginia

Morrison; Children's Jumping—Miss Jerry Lee Cooper; Polo Pony—*Babe*, ridden by Lt. C. E. Morrison; Best Polo Pony trained by Officer or Lady—*Dina*, ridden by Lt. R. W. Porter, Jr.; Polo Pony Bending Race—*Dixie*, Captain J. H. Healy, up; Ladies' Class, Seat and Hands—Mrs. H. E. Walker; Officers' Charger—Capt. L. L. Goecker's, *Two-Step*, Lt. F. H. Bunnell, up; Jumping—*Foxy*, Major K. S. Bradford, up; Officers' Private Mount—*Mad Sister*, owned by Captain O. M. Massey; Best Turned-Out and Trained Troopers' Mount—*Chester*, Cpl. G. B. Schener, Tr. E., up; Enlisted Men's Jumping—*Mike*, Cpl. J. C. Keller, Troop E., up; Best Turned-Out and Trained Pack Horse—*Silver*, led by Sgt. Stafford Wade, Hq. Troop; Best Trained Remount—*Tarzan*, ridden by Lt. J. H. Stodter; Pair Class—*Sweetheart* and *Gigolo*, ridden by Lt. and Mrs. J. H. Stodter; Pair Jumping—*Chester* and *Mike*, ridden by Cpls. J. C. Keller and G. B. Schener, Tr. E.; Best Escort Wagon—Troop A, driven by Private Donald Ellis; Best Spring Wagon—Troop B, driven by Private Lee Camp.

The Fort Meade-Sturgis Golf Club now has one of the best nine-hole courses in the Black Hills. The course has been lengthened to 3,000 yards, new tees and greens have been built and the fairways are greatly improved. Team matches with nearby clubs featured many week-ends during the summer, and local tournaments were won by Major Bradford, Mr. Woodle and Mr. Cruikshank.

The Headquarters Troop baseball team won the pennant in the post league and the post team won all their games with outside teams. Soccer was introduced as the fall sport instead of football, because of the lack of interest in the latter in this section.

The Headquarters Troop has constructed two large skating rinks near the entrance of the post, and a quarter-mile toboggan slide on Porcupine Hill. The gymnasium has been entirely refinished, and a balcony provided which will accommodate a major part of the garrison. The Post is constructing a riding hall just north of the War Department Theatre. Forms for the foundation are now being laid, and it is expected that the steel structure will be completed before Spring.

Several officers have rented a nearby lake for duck hunting and are well repaid for their trouble. No large game has been reported to date.

Lieutenants J. A. Michela, N. J. DeLany, and C. H. Prunty have departed to take the Troop Officers' Course at the Cavalry School, and Lieutenant C. F. Born is on detached service as football coach at the Military Academy.

Fifth Cavalry

Fort Clark, Texas

Colonel Thomas L. Sherburne, Commanding
 Lieutenant Colonel Edward G. Elliott
 Major Spencer A. Townsend
 Major James G. Monihan
 Major James B. Wise, Jr.
 Captain William A. Haverfield
 Captain James C. Ward

Captain Malcolm Byrne
 Captain Walter W. Boon
 Captain Curtis L. Stafford
 Captain Carleton Burgess
 Captain Howard A. Boone
 Captain Wilford R. Mobley
 Captain John MacWilliams
 1st Lieutenant David A. Taylor

1st Lieut. Clarence C. Cledden	2d Lieut. Charles B. McClelland, Jr.
1st Lieut. Arthur K. Hammond	2d Lieut. Edwin H. J. Carns
1st Lieut. John B. Reybold	2d Lieut. Charles C. W. Allan
1st Lieut. John K. Sells	2d Lieut. Cornelius A. Lichirrie
1st Lieut. Clark L. Ruffner	2d Lieut. James B. Corbett
1st Lieut. George P. Berilla, Jr.	2d Lieut. James C. Blanning

The main sporting interest of the regiment is still centered about the polo field. Although the isolation of Ft. Clark precludes the possibility of frequent outside matches, we expect to play a team from the Field Artillery from Ft. Sam Houston, on November 26.

A series of local horse shows will commence with the first show to be held on November 26, preceding the polo game. A new turf ring has been completed recently on the banks of Las Moras Creek, under the direction of Lt. W. W. Yale, aide-de-camp to General Hawkins. Private mount classes promise to be of unusual interest, owing to the large number of superior private mounts owned by officers of the regiment and the post. Officers here have taken advantage of the prevailing low prices in the horse market to provide themselves with mounts which compare favorably with horses which can be seen any place in the country. In fact, it is alleged that one officer is doing his own washing to pay for his recent incursion into the horse market. People are of the opinion, however, that it is well worth his while, for he has acquired a Thoroughbred which would attract attention in Madison Square Garden.

The officers' school is less dull this year than is customary. General Hawkins gives frequent talks on all phases of cavalry training. His mastery of the subject is without peer in the service. Captain Stafford recently discussed the Carrizal fight in the Punitive Expedition, and Major Townsend is giving a series of talks covering the entire Expedition.

Sixth Cavalry

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Colonel Gordon Johnston, Commanding

Lieut. Colonel Walton Goodwin, Jr.	1st Lieut. Henry I. Hodges
Major Roy O. Henry	1st Lieut. John T. Ward
Major James K. Cockrell	1st Lieut. Paul M. Martin
Major Walter E. Buchly	1st Lieut. Walter F. Jennings
Captain George P. Cummings	1st Lieut. Walter Burnside
Captain William V. Ochs	1st Lieut. Ralph M. Neal
Captain Wilkie C. Burt	1st Lieut. Don E. Carleton
Captain John O. Lawrence	1st Lieut. Cary B. Hutchinson
Captain Raymond C. Gibbs	1st Lieut. Zachary B. Moores
Captain Thomas W. Herren	1st Lieut. William J. Bradley
Captain Harry Knight	1st Lieut. William H. Wood
Captain Edward H. deSausure	2d Lieut. William F. Grisham
Captain George R. McElroy	2d Lieut. Scott M. Sanford
	2d Lieut. William E. Chandler
	2d Lieut. Bogardus S. Cairns

Seventh Cavalry

Fort Bliss, Texas

Colonel Ola W. Bell, Commanding

Lieut. Colonel William W. Gordon	1st Lieut. Perley B. Sancomb
Major John A. Robeson	1st Lieut. Leo C. Vance
Major Horace T. Applington	1st Lieut. Andrew A. Frierson
Major Terry de la M. Allen	1st Lieut. Ronald M. Shaw
Captain Roscoe S. Parker	2d Lieut. Paul D. Harkins
Captain Orland S. Peabody	2d Lieut. Donald M. Schorr
Captain Donald A. Young	2d Lieut. Hamilton H. Howze
Captain Edward M. Fickett	2d Lieut. Franklin F. Wing
Captain V. W. Batchelor	2d Lieut. William H. S. Wright
Captain L. B. Connor	2d Lieut. Marvin C. Johnson
Captain Samuel R. Goodwin	2d Lieut. Angelo Del Campo, Jr.
Captain Hugh G. Culton	2d Lieut. Richard T. Coiner, Jr.
1st Lieut. Frank O. Dewey	2d Lieut. Karl L. Scherer
1st Lieut. Albert J. S. Stovall, Jr.	2d Lieut. William W. Culp

Eighth Cavalry

Fort Bliss, Texas

Colonel Carl H. Muller, Commanding

Lieut. Colonel Herbert E. Mann	1st Lieut. Robert Edwards
Major Daniel E. Murphy	1st Lieut. George W. Bailey, Jr.
Major Edward L. N. Glass	1st Lieut. Carl D. Silverthorne
Major Henry McE. Pendleton	1st Lieut. Lawrence R. Dewey
Major Thomas G. Peyton	1st Lieut. William J. Reardon
Captain Charles J. Booth	1st Lieut. Charles A. Sheldon
Captain John B. Maher	2d Lieut. George R. Sutherland
Captain Paul J. Matte	2d Lieut. Henry B. Croswell
Captain Fenton S. Jacobs	2d Lieut. Glenn F. Rogers
Captain Daniel B. Cullinane	2d Lieut. Philip H. Bethune
Captain Harold E. Eastwood	2d Lieut. William B. Frazer
Captain Jess G. Boykin	2d Lieut. Frank H. Britton
Captain Phillip B. Shotwell	2d Lieut. John R. Pugh
1st Lieut. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr.	

Ninth Cavalry

Fort Riley, Kansas

Lieut. Colonel William C. Christy, Commanding

Major James W. Barnett	Captain James V. V. Shufelt
Major Lester A. Sprinkle	Captain Alexander B. MacNabb
Major Wilson T. Bals	Captain Charles R. Chase
Major Thomas McF. Cockrell	1st Lieut. Francis P. Tompkins
Major John T. Cole	1st Lieut. Ira P. Swift
Captain Kent C. Lambert	1st Lieut. Earl F. Thomson
Captain Paul H. Morris	1st Lieut. Carl W. A. Raguse
Captain Harry A. Patterson	1st Lieut. Peter C. Hains. 3d.
Captain James C. Short	
Captain Ray T. Maddocks	

We regretted very much to lose the services of Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Campbell, regimental commander, who was placed on the retired list, August 12, 1932, because of disability, but are glad to get such good replacement in the person of Lieutenant Colonel William C. Christy, 9th Cavalry.

The following named officers have been relieved from assignment and duty with the regiment: Lt. Col. William W. West, Jr., Major Norman E. Fiske, Captains William K. Harrison, Ernest A. Williams, Rufus S. Ramey, James T. Duke, Wayland B. Augur, Gustav B. Guenther, Vaughan M. Cannon, Carleton Burgess and 1st Lieut. Joseph M. Williams.

Warrant Officer Elijah H. Goodwin, was on September 30, 1932, upon his own application retired from active service after more than thirty years service. Warrant Officer Goodwin was placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank of first lieutenant.

Master Sergeant Charles Vanhook and First Sergeant John Bowman were placed on the retired list on July 31, 1932. First Sergeant Washington A. Hayes was retired on October 31, 1932.

Headquarters and 1st Squadron, 10th Cavalry

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

Major Pearson Menoher, Commanding

Captain John H. Irving	Captain Marcus E. Jones
Captain Paul C. Febiger	Captain Charles H. Martin

Training

The 10th Cavalry Training Year, 1932-1933, has been announced. Beginning October 1st the year's training will include chemical warfare training, defense against aircraft, military courtesy and customs, and rifle marksmanship, in addition to the regular disciplinary drills. The Training Objective includes, in addition to maintaining a thorough state of discipline, the efficient operation, maintenance, and Supply of the Command and General Staff School.

Polo

The Fort Leavenworth Polo Team, with Major Pearson Menoher, Regimental Commander, as No. 1, participated in the Open Tournament held at Fort Riley, Kansas, October 20-30, 1932. Of the four games played, Fort Leavenworth broke even, winning two and losing two as follows:

Ft. Leav.	Opponents	Opp. Scores
10	2nd Cavalry	4
10	Academic Green	6
6	Academic Black and Gold	10
6	13th Cavalry	10

Horse Show

The opening of the American Royal Horse Shows at Kansas City, Missouri, November 12-19, promises more laurels for the old reliable hunters and jumpers of the 10th Cavalry Stables. *Dandy Dude*, *Prominent Tom*, and *Dynamite*, with *Bunker Hills* (private) will be shown in the various hunting and jumping classes with Captain and Mrs. P. C. Febiger and Captain and Mrs. John H. Irving up. *Dandy Dude*, distinguished as the mount of General Pershing with the A.E.F., is still a dependable jumper.

Hunting

The Fort Leavenworth Hunt, Maj. Pearson Menoher, M.F.H., and Capt. M. E. Jones, 10th Cavalry, Honorary Huntsman and Secretary, meets every Sunday for a Drag Hunt at 9:30 A. M. and Wednesday at 2:30 P. M. Live game is hunted on holidays and during the week when weather is favorable. The Fort Riley Hunt, Mission Valley Hunt and Denver Hunt have been invited to hunt with Fort Leavenworth on Sunday, November 20th.

The Tenth Cavalry has gone through the major part of the season with a very creditable football record. With less than half the regiment to pick from, the Buffaloes have developed a team second to none in these parts, and so far have lost but one game.

The Football Record

10th Cav.	V.S.
Scores	Scores
13	Slater, Missouri—Amer. Leg.
13	Ninth U. S. Cavalry
6	Sam's Taxi Wildeats (K. C., Mo.)
4	Western U. (Quindaro, Kan.)
18	Topeka A. C. (Topeka, Kan.)
0	Manhattan All-Stars (Man., Kan.)
0	Lincoln U. (Jeff. City, Mo.)
—	—
54	19

Machine Gun Troop, 10th Cavalry

Fort Myer, Virginia

Captain Clyde D. Garrison	1st Lieut. Paul R. Greenhalgh
1st Lieut. Gordon B. Rogers	

2d Squadron, 10th Cavalry

West Point, N. Y.

Major Frederick W. Boye, Commanding	
Captain Frank L. Carr	1st Lieut. John W. Wofford
1st Lt. Samuel P. Walker, Jr.	1st Lieut. Laurence N. Ladue

Eleventh Cavalry

Presidio of Monterey, California

Colonel Ben Lear, Commanding

Major R. E. McQuillin	1st Lieut. T. F. Sheehan
Major H. Herman	1st Lieut. C. J. Harrold
Captain L. G. Gibney	1st Lieut. C. K. Darling
Captain S. Berg	1st Lieut. B. W. Justice
Captain R. E. Larson	1st Lieut. H. W. Davison
Captain H. S. Beecher	1st Lieut. P. A. Ridge
Captain E. Merrill	2d Lieut. J. J. La Ppage
Captain H. H. Cameron	2d Lieut. G. W. Coolidge
Captain J. S. Rodwell	2d Lieut. T. F. Taylor
Captain J. V. Gagne	2d Lieut. J. M. De Riemer
Captain C. W. Feagin	2d Lieut. J. H. Dudley
1st Lieut. H. C. Mewshaw	2d Lieut. A. E. Harris

From June 21st to September 3, 1932, constituted the summer training camp period for the Presidio of Monterey. The Eleventh Cavalry assisted in the training of 250 ROTC—1,200 CMTC and 900 Reserve Officers.

The Camp formerly held at Del Monte, California, was held on the Post this year due to the fact mess halls, tent floors and other necessary installations have been made at the Presidio of Monterey sufficient to care for the above number of trainees.

From September 8th to October 18th the 1st Squadron was camped at the Gigling Military Reservation engaged in range practice and combat exercises. A new target range having been recently completed there. The 2nd Squadron went to Gigling for the same purpose on October 21st and returned to the Post on November 18th.

This is the first time that rifle, pistol and saber practice has been held at Gigling.

The Machine Gun Troop commanded by 1st Lieutenant Harry C. Mewshaw, took part in the Goodrich Trophy Test on November 7-8.

For the first time in the history of the Post, Presidio of Monterey now has a sodded polo field on the reservation. Side boards and goal posts have recently been constructed and the field is now used for practice games.

The following officers were recently relieved from assignment to the 11th Cavalry: Lieut. Col. John Cocke, Major Barnum, Capt. Shea, Capt. Hutchinson, Lieut. Hernigan and Lieut. Hathaway.

Twelfth Cavalry (Less 2d Squadron)

Fort Brown, Texas

Colonel Francis W. Glover, Commanding

Lieut. Colonel Stephen W. Winfree	1st Lieut. Robert L. Freeman
Major George S. Andrew	1st Lieut. Hugh F. T. Hoffmann
Major Oliver I. Holman	1st Lieut. Douglas Cameron
Captain George A. Goodyear	1st Lieut. Charles H. Reed
Captain Harry W. Maas	1st Lieut. Clyde Massey
Captain Vernon M. Shell	1st Lieut. Raymond D. Palmer
Captain Clifford A. Eastwood	2d Lieut. Wayne J. Dunn
Captain Perry D. Taylor	2d Lieut. Brainard S. Cook
Captain Darro W. Menoher	2d Lieut. Gerard C. Cowan
Captain Benners B. Vail	

Annual target practice of the 12th Cavalry troops stationed at Fort Brown was completed with the final firing of record practice by the Machine Gun Troop on October 29th. The rifle troops and the Headquarters Troop fired annual rifle practice on the Fort McIntosh range near Laredo, Texas, this season, as

oil developments prevented the use of the range at Fort Ringgold, Texas. Pistol practice, dismounted, and mounted pistol and saber practice, as well as machine gun firing, were conducted in the vicinity of Fort Brown.

Both Troop B and Machine Gun Troop qualified 100% in all arms, thereby winning the right to fly a special streamer on their guidons throughout the present training year. The streamers are presented by the Regimental Commander, Colonel Francis W. Glover, to the troops qualifying 100% in all arms.

The extremely high stages of the Rio Grande which prevailed during September and October, caused little inconvenience to the Fort Brown command despite the alarmist reports which were broadcast over the nation about the territory inundated in the Lower Valley. The levees along the river around the Post received no serious test during the period of the floods.

Since the completion of target practice bi-weekly polo games under charge of Major George S. Andrew, have been resumed. On November 20th the 12th Cavalry Polo Team is to play the 13th Mexican Cavalry Team from Reynosa, Mexico, and it is expected that frequent matches will be arranged between the two teams thereafter.

Playground baseball has recently become very popular in Brownsville, with the result that a City League has been organized from the various civic organizations. Fort Brown is represented in the League by a team of officers which to date has won both games played, that is against the American Legion Team and the Elks Team. A Post League has also been organized among the troops at Fort Brown and is proving very popular.

Officers and men of the command who are fond of hunting are busily making plans and preparation for the opening of the duck and deer seasons on November 16th. Indications are that there is to be some excellent duck shooting this year, from the number of ducks already arrived in this section despite the mild weather. Deer are also reported to be fairly plentiful in the ranch country in Hidalgo, Willacy and Kennedy Counties.

2d Squadron, 12th Cavalry

Fort Ringgold, Texas

Lieut. Colonel Robert C. Rodgers, Commanding	
Captain Henry M. Shoemaker	1st Lieut. Daniel P. Buckland
Captain Alexander C. Olsen	2d Lieut. Walter E. Finnegan
Captain Benjamin A. Thomas	2d Lieut. O'Neill K. Kane

The Squadron has recently lost two officers to details of interest. Lieutenant Egon R. Tausch, having been placed on duty as a language student in Madrid, Spain; and Lieutenant John L. DePew, having been transferred to the D. O. L., with station at Kansas City.

The first Horse Show of the season was held on November twelfth. Camel, Captain Olsen up, and Nettie, Captain Thomas up, won first and second in the Officers' Jumping. In the open class, Camel, with

Captain Olsen again riding, took first over a four foot triple bar course. Another show has been scheduled for the early part of January.

Thirteenth Cavalry

Fort Riley, Kansas

Colonel Alexander B. Cox, Commanding

Lieut. Colonel Louis A. O'Donnell	1st Lieut. Lawrence E. Schick
Major Harold Thompson	1st Lieut. Frederick R. Pitts
Major Arthur H. Truxes	1st Lieut. Alan L. Fulton
Captain William T. Bauskett, Jr.	1st Lieut. John P. Willey
Captain John A. Hettinger	1st Lieut. Ralph T. Garver
Captain Stephen Boon, Jr.	1st Lieut. David E. Bradford
Captain Ernest A. Williams	1st Lieut. Wallace H. Barnes
Captain Roy E. Craig	1st Lieut. Morton McD. Jones
Captain Gilbert Rieman	1st Lieut. Norman M. Winn
Captain Herbert W. Worcester	2d Lieut. William H. Hunter
Captain Vaughan M. Cannon	2d Lieut. Henri A. Luebbermann
Captain Harold P. Stewart	2d Lieut. Chandler P. Robbins, Jr.
1st Lieut. Elmer V. Stansbury	2d Lieut. Frank D. Merrill

The 13th Cavalry left Fort Riley on September 27th for a fifteen days practice march. At Abilene, Kansas, the regiment put on a show for the County Fair. Although the weather was very cold at times, it was a very pleasant march and a great relaxation to be out in the field for awhile.

On October 17th the regiment again left the Post for a four-day Field Exercise with the School. On this exercise the regiment performed the various duties of a cavalry command under war conditions, marching forty-seven miles one day as a flank guard. The question of supply was given special consideration.

Fourteenth Cavalry (Less 1st Squadron)

Fort Des Moines, Iowa

Colonel Charles E. Stodter, Commanding

Lieut. Colonel Talbot Smith	1st Lieut. William P. Campbell
Major Francis C. V. Crowley	1st Lieut. Jesse B. Wells
Major Willard S. Waderton	1st Lieut. Murray B. Crandall
Captain Erskine A. Franklin	1st Lieut. Harry D. Eckert
Captain Daniel Becker	1st Lieut. William H. Nutter
Captain Glenn S. Finley	2d Lieut. Phillips W. Smith
Captain Henry H. Cheshire	2d Lieut. Jergen B. Olson
Captain Benjamin H. Graham	2d Lieut. Harry J. Fleeger
1st Lieut. Sidney C. Page	

A very successful range season has just been completed and it is hoped to finish Combat firing before the weather becomes too cold to make such work disagreeable.

Polo is very popular at the Post now. The local team having a full schedule of games, comprising Army teams from this section of the country, as well as collegiate teams.

The Post Football Team under the able coaching of Captain Slider, 18th Field Artillery, is practicing hard for the coming season, and from all accounts, should hang up another good record.

Much interest has been shown in rifle and pistol matches, and the representatives and teams from Fort Des Moines never fail to get their share of the medals and trophies in such matches.

The Fourteenth Cavalry Baseball Team walked away with the baseball trophy, winning easily from the Eighteenth Field Artillery and Seventeenth Field Artillery in a six-game schedule.

The ladies', gentlemen's and children's riding classes are about to start, and many of the civilians

from Des Moines and vicinity will be out to enjoy this sport with the officers, ladies, and children on the post.

The social season is well under way, hops and bridge parties having been organized, and these affairs are being well attended by the officers and ladies of the Post, as well as our civilian friends, and the officers and ladies in Des Moines, and those stationed near Des Moines.

The new remounts are coming along nicely and will be trained in the Riding Hall during the winter months.

A Sewing Club has been organized by Mrs. C. E. Stodter and is being enthusiastically attended by the ladies of the Post.

1st Squadron, 14th Cavalry

Fort Sheridan, Illinois

Major C. C. Smith, Commanding

Captain T. G. Hanson, Jr.	Captain C. W. Fiske
Captain C. A. Wildsion	1st Lieut. L. R. Rapp
Captain H. LeR. Branson	1st Lieut. C. A. Burnham
Captain C. ap C. Jones	2d Lieut. J. B. Quill
Captain C. E. Davis	

Twenty-Sixth Cavalry

Fort Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P. I.

Colonel A. F. Commissary, Commanding

Lieut. Colonel W. H. Cowles	Captain B. E. Shirley
Lieut. Colonel R. Blaine	Captain W. C. Scott
Major T. E. Price	1st Lieut. J. M. Bethel
Major W. C. Chase	1st Lieut. G. J. Rawlins
Major A. Q. Ver (PS)	1st Lieut. V. F. Shaw
Captain G. A. Moore	1st Lieut. K. O'Shea
Captain M. S. Williamson	1st Lieut. R. T. Wilson
Captain R. C. Blatt	1st Lieut. W. Blanchard
Captain L. G. Forsythe	1st Lieut. H. J. Theis
Captain H. H. Neilson	1st Lieut. A. D. Dugan
Captain J. R. Thornton	1st Lieut. G. C. Claussen
Captain C. A. Horger	1st Lieut. J. O. Murtaugh
Captain A. H. Seabury	1st Lieut. R. A. Browne
Captain R. C. Thomas	1st Lieut. G. W. West
Captain E. F. Dukes	1st Lieut. D. H. Bratton
Captain R. O. Wright	1st Lieut. C. H. Valentine
Captain W. R. Hamby	1st Lieut. E. S. Baclig (PS)
Captain O. R. Stillinger	1st Lieut. J. S. Moran (PS)

1st Squadron, 103d Cavalry, Pa. N.G.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Tenth Anniversary of Major Edward Hoopes

The Philadelphia Squadron held a review to commemorate the tenth anniversary of Major Edward Hoopes as Squadron Commander on October 19, 1932 at the 103rd Cavalry Armory, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Preceding the review the squadron officers gave a surprise dinner at the "Arcadia," at which Lieut. Col. R. D. Newman, the Senior Instructor of Cavalry, P. N. G., was present.

Captain Kirk Swing, the senior troop commander, conducted the evening events with the able assistance of Lt. Thompson, Troop A, as acting adjutant.

The Iron Division Trophy emblematic of the Champion 30 Cal. Rifle team of the 52nd Cavalry Brigade, was presented by Colonel Newman to Major Hoopes for the Squadron. This match was won in 1931 by the 3rd Squadron of the 104th Cavalry. This cup became the permanent possession of the Philadelphia Squadron in 1924 and was replaced into perpetual competi-

tion in 1931, and therefore it brings great satisfaction to have this cup returned to Philadelphia. Members of this team were Sgt. J. M. Williams and Corporal S. W. Rawlins of Troop C; Sgt. E. O'Brien of Troop A; Sgt. E. A. Elwell, Corp. R. N. Sangro and Corp. H. A. Rule of Troop B with Lt. R. V. H. Wood, Sqd. Hq. and 1st Sgt. J. Rule, Troop B as Team Capt. and team coach.

The Cavalry Cup Match was at Sea Girt, N. J. this fall for competition with troop teams from the New Jersey National Guard was presented to Troop C Rifle Team of Sgt. J. M. Williams, Team Capt., Corp. Rawlins, Sgt. Sailer, Pvt. Grigalanus and Pvt. Stephens.

Major Hoopes presented the Second Troop P.C.C. Mounted Pistol and Saber Trophy to the team from Troop B; Capt. J. F. Neill, team Capt., Corp. McKeane, Corp. Sangro, and Pvt. 1st Slipp, Pvt. Dubois and Pvt. Mulgrew. This match is open to one team from each troop in the squadron and was won in 1931 by Troop C.

Major Edward Hoopes 30 Cal. Rifle Trophy for Mounted competition for the Squadron Championship was presented by the Squadron Commander to Troop C, Sgt. Williams team Capt., Corp Rawlins, Sgt. Sailer, Corp. Taylor, Pvt. Grigalanus and Pvt. Stephens. Troop C also won this match in 1931, the year it was placed into competition.

Certificates of proficiency from the 28th Division School of Marksmanship were presented to Pvt. Slipp, Troop B, and Pvt. Griffith and Pvt. Davis of Troop C.

Then followed the climax of the evening when Capt. Swing presented Major Hoopes with a specially engraved saber from the Squadron Officers as a memento of this occasion. This came as a great surprise and left the Major momentarily speechless. In a short address of appreciation he said, "the squadron has gained and retained its present preferment position due to the individual troop spirit which has now been formed into a strong squadron spirit. The friendly rivalries in the various troop competitions tend to keep this spirit alive and I hope that the next ten years will see the squadron still further in front of all the Cavalry Squadrons in the United States."

Following the presentation of these trophies Capt. Swing marched the Squadron in Review before Major Hoopes.

To close the evening events each troop executed different mounted drills; by a mock pig sticking contest by Troop A and a mounted balloon race for all units.

305th Cavalry

Philadelphia, Pa.

The 305th Cavalry has got well into the inactive training schedule and is now busily engaged in riding, range practice with pistol and rifle, drill with saber, and conferences covering instruction in tactical work.

Turn-outs have been good for both the Wednesday Noon Conferences and Wednesday night practical training in the Armory of the Phila. City Cavalry.

Special effort is being concentrated this year on training officers to become capable instructors. With this end in view every officer is getting a chance to conduct a conference or class of instruction.

The Annual Church Service of the Regiment will be held at Ithan, Penna., near Valley Forge, Pa., and it is hoped the Regiment will turn out en masse for this affair.

A week-end tactical ride is being prepared. This trip will be made before the end of November through the beautiful Wissahickon Drive area.

306th Cavalry

Baltimore, Md.

All signs point to a successful inactive duty training period. The number of students enrolled in the Extension Courses is greater than ever before, the attendance at the October conference was large, and more officers applied to enroll in the Equitation Class than the available horses will accomodate.

Although it involves a long motor trip to Fort Hoyle, Maryland, the Sunday instruction in equitation has aroused a great deal of interest and proved an attraction to officer candidates, as well as providing instructive and healthful recreation for the Baltimore personnel.

2d Squadron and Machine Gun Troop 306th Cavalry

Washington, D. C.

The 1932-33 Inactive Training Period began with a Conference, Thursday, October 6th. The encouraging turnout of 82 heard the Unit Instructor, Major Harley C. Dagley, D.O.L., outline plans for the ensuing year. The reserve officers will be given the opportunity to take a more active part in the instruction by discussing pertinent subjects under the supervision of the Unit Instructor.

Although no date has been set the equitation instruction will begin as soon as facilities are available at Ft. Myer, Va.

The promotion of Second Lieutenants Claude N. Ballenger and John S. Burgess to the grade of First Lieutenant and the appointment of Howard K. Baker, David E. Betts, Marshall H. Osburn, Ralph W. Powers, Harry L. Smith, Sydney B. Smith, George F. Sprague, Mangus Thompson and Wm. H. Warren to the grade of Second Lieutenant of Cavalry is announced with pleasure.

307th Cavalry

Richmond, Va.

The 307th Cavalry, began the inactive period of instruction with 50% enrollments in the Extension Courses.

Conferences on subjects of a general military nature have been scheduled for the period October to

February. Selected Reserve Officers have been designated to conduct the instruction. Particular emphasis will be placed on the cooperation of Cavalry with Armored Car and Air Corps units.

Second Lieutenant Joe T. Brodnax, 307th Cavalry, on duty as Instructor at V. M. I. was instantly killed in an automobile accident near Lynchburg on October 16, 1932.

Promotions:

1st Lt. Hugh Howard Jones, 307th Cavalry, to the grade of Captain.

Pvt. John F. Slaughter, 307th Cavalry, to the grade of Sergeant.

New Assignments, 307th Cavalry:

1st Lt. Grant R. Elliott, Med. Res., Box 95, Orange, Va.

2nd Lt. Frederick W. Okie, Marshall, Va.

Pvt. Richard F. Beirne, Jr., Covington, Va.

Pvt. John F. Slaughter, Putnam, Va.

Third Squadron and Machine Gun Troop, 307th Cavalry

Norfolk, Virginia

Inactive duty training for the winter 1932-33 has gotten away to a good start and indications are that more interest will be shown this year than ever before. At present 68% of the Officers of the Squadron are enrolled in the extension courses.

Tidewater Virginia and the Squadron had the pleasure of the company of Colonel and Mrs. George T. Bowman, during the period September 12 to 21, 1932. Colonel Bowman, who is Chief of Staff of the 62nd Cavalry Division and Liaison Officer for Organized Reserves for the Third Corps Area, took advantage of his stay to inspect the Newport News and Norfolk group schools, as well as the activities of the Squadron. Over fifty reserve officers attended the meeting of each group school and were well rewarded, as Colonel Bowman gave a very interesting and inspiring talk at each meeting. The Reserve Officers of Tidewater and especially of the Squadron thoroughly enjoyed having had Colonel Bowman with them for such a protracted stay and hope that he will be able to repeat his visit again.

General Paul B. Malone, Commanding the Third Corps Area, was the guest of the National Guard Convention held in Norfolk, Va., October 20, 21, and 22. General Malone gave a wonderful address before the convention of October 21st which was thoroughly enjoyed by many local reserve officers who attended.

The first troop school of the winter season was held at the home of the Squadron Commander, Major James R. Mullen, on Friday October 28. A conference on Map and Aerial Photograph Reading was given by the Unit Instructor, Major David H. Blakelock, Cavalry, (D.O.L.), which was well received. In addition details for the winter schedule were worked out and Reserve Officers were designated to assist in the instruction at future schools.

308th Cavalry

Pittsburgh, Pa.

On October 11th Lieut. Colonel Shenkel was toastmaster at a banquet held by the officers of the 308th Cavalry at the Hotel Schenley in Pittsburgh in honor of Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski, organizer of the American Cavalry during the Revolutionary War. Among the distinguished guests were Colonel G. T. Bowman, the Polish Consul, Mr. Byczewski, Colonel Landers, and Colonel Starzynski, a distinguished World War veteran of the Polish Army.

Representatives of five teams comprising the Pittsburgh Polo League met recently at the Hunt Armory and discussed plans for the coming season. A schedule was agreed upon, and a successful season is anticipated. The riding classes for officers and ladies have commenced and are well attended. A beginners' class, conducted by Reserve officers as instructors, has increased the attendance and interest. The average attendance at the officers' classes is over sixty and for the ladies about twenty-five. Training in preparation for the coming active duty season has commenced. The regiment is scheduled for C.M.T.C. training. Many of the officers have indicated their intention to apply for "Camp" next Summer.

862nd Field Artillery (Horse)

Baltimore, Md.

The regiment has resumed its inactive status training which will be directed primarily toward preparing the officers for their functions at the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Fort Hoyle, Maryland, next July. In addition studies will be made of the tactical employment of the regiment as the division artillery of a cavalry division.

During October one conference was held on the subject of the defense of the Philippine Islands. An interesting lecture on this subject was given by Lieutenant Colonel Philip H. Worcester, G.S.C. Also during this month the fortnightly classes in equitation were resumed at Fort Hoyle. The interest in these classes is well sustained and it is to be regretted that more horses are not available for this important instruction.

462nd Armored Car Squadron

Washington, D. C.

The 462nd Armored Car Squadron, Major Wm. E. Covington, Commanding, has been allocated as follows: Headquarters to Washington, D. C., Troop A to Philadelphia, Pa., Troop B to Richmond, Va. and Troop C to Pittsburgh, Pa. Captain Wm. J. Yetton and First Lieutenant Walter B. Gleason, formerly with the 306th Cavalry have been assigned to the Headquarters as Adjutant and Supply Officer, respectively.

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